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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



CITY OF MANCHESTER.

ABRIDGED
REPORT

ON THE

Health of the City of Manchester,

FOR

1943,

BY

C. METCALFE BROWN,
M.D., D.P.H., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER, 2.

29th June, 1944.

My Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Council,

I beg to submit this report on the health of the City for the year 1943. As in previous years the report, in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health, is in summary form only. Complete records for the years 1939 to 1943 are held in the Department for reference purposes.

Vital statistics are given as total figures for the whole City, but for security reasons the publication of figures for districts of the area is withheld. A new table of statistics has been included this year, giving in summary form the main vital statistics for the City since 1911. Many requests are received from local sources and elsewhere for information of this kind, and it is hoped that the table will be found to be of value. It is intended to keep this summary up to date year by year.

The estimated civilian population for 1943 was 599,300, as compared with 601,900 in 1942. The number of live births registered was 11,185, representing a birth rate of 18·66 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is the highest recorded since 1925.

The death rate was 15·50 per 1,000 of the population, 0·78 higher than in the preceding year. The main cause of the higher death rate was a marked increase in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases, largely associated with a high incidence of infection of an influenzal nature in November and December.

The progressive reduction in infant mortality noted in the previous report has been maintained, the rate being 60·88 per 1,000 live births as compared with 64·52 in 1942. This rate represents the lowest ever recorded in Manchester. A corresponding trend is to be found in the figures for England and Wales, the comparative rate being 49 per 1,000 births. The continued improvement in the infant mortality rates is a matter for congratulation, but the Manchester rate, as in most other industrial areas, is still much too high. A rate of less than 30 is being achieved in some areas, and that which is possible in one area is possible in others. The continued wastage of infant life which these comparative figures reveal represents a grievous loss to the nation and to the districts concerned. The infant mortality rate must be forced down. The main remedies are much better housing, still better nutrition, and greatly improved mothercraft. It is fully realised that relatively little can be done to apply these remedies under present circumstances, but the end of the war will doubtless provide the necessary opportunities.

The figures relating to deaths from tuberculosis are of much interest. A record low death rate for Manchester of ·99 per 1,000 of the population was achieved in 1938. The war years 1939, 1940, and 1941 showed a progressive increase to 1·32, but the trend was fortunately reversed in subsequent years. The rate for 1943 was 1·07. The average rate thirty years ago was more than double the 1943 rate and, whilst this is highly satisfactory, the Manchester rate still compared unfavourably with the rate for the country which was 0·67 in 1943.

290 cases of dysentery came to the notice of the Department, and there were 5 deaths from this cause. Most of the cases occurred in the very young or the aged, and were notified from hospitals in the City. The disease was usually of a mild type associated with presence of *B. Sonne*, but there were a few more serious cases due to other organisms. The relative increase in the number of notifications this year may be due partly to the recent practice of routine bacteriological examination of all cases of diarrhoea.

Apart from dysentery, there was no abnormal incidence of infectious disease during the year.

The number of cases of diphtheria during the year was 791, of whom 30 died, giving a case mortality rate of 3·79 per cent. Included in the above were 29 cases and 1 death which occurred in children under 15 years of age who had been immunised, whereas in non-immunised children under 15 years of age 576 cases and 26 deaths occurred. The figures, considered in conjunction with the figures given below, confirm previous experience, viz., that immunisation is of great value in that health and life are preserved, and that in a small percentage of cases protection is not complete.

An intensive campaign for the immunisation of children under 15 years of age was carried on with the enthusiastic help of the health visitors and school teachers, and in conjunction with the Ministries of Health and Information, with the result that 20,570 children were immunised with A.P.T. in 1943, and 1,564 received their first injections.

At the present time 74 per cent. of the children under 15 years of age in Manchester have been immunised and, split into age groups, the percentages for the 0—5 year olds and the 5—15 year olds are 52 and 87 respectively, based on the estimated child population in the City.

The results of the recent campaign are encouraging and are an incentive to further efforts to maintain and increase the number of insusceptibles in the City.

A report on Health Centres, approved in principle by the City Council, is reproduced in this Annual Report.

The Manchester Joint Hospitals Advisory Board, formed in 1935, was reconstituted and enlarged in 1942. The City of Salford, the Borough of Stretford, and the Salford Royal Hospital became constituent members of the new Joint Board, thus enlarging the scope, authority, and value of the Board in the important work of advising on the co-ordination of hospital resources and other medical projects. During 1943 the major matters discussed included proposals to found an Institute and Chair of Child Health and Paediatrics, and a Neurological Institute. There is good reason to believe that these preliminary discussions will result in the provision of these centres of vital importance for medical progress in Manchester and the surrounding areas.

Again, I desire to express my warm thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their unfailing encouragement and support, and to my colleagues, senior and junior, for their willing and enthusiastic collaboration during the year.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES METCALFE BROWN.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1943.

The following are general statistics for the year 1943 :—

Area of the City in acres	.. .. .	27,255
Census population for year 1931	.. .. . <div> <div> Males .. 360,976 Females 405,402 </div> </div>	766,378
Registrar General's estimated population at the middle of year 1943	.. .. . <div> <div> Males .. 282,280 Females 317,020 </div> </div>	599,300
No. of persons per acre	.. .. .	22
Persons married per 1,000 of population	.. .. .	17.35
Live Births	.. .. . <div> <div> Males .. 5,747 Females 5,438 </div> </div>	11,185
Live-birth rate per 1,000 of population	.. .. .	18.66
Still-births	.. .. . <div> <div> Males .. 229 Females 177 </div> </div>	406
Deaths	.. .. . <div> <div> Males .. 4,827 Females 4,463 </div> </div>	9,290
Recorded annual death-rate per 1,000 of population	.. .. . <div> <div> Males .. 17.10 Females 14.08 </div> </div>	15.50
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births	.. .. .	60.88
Maternal mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)	.. .. .	2.33
Excess of registered births over deaths	.. .. .	1,895
Percentage of mortality occurring in public institutions	.. .. .	53.58
No. of occupied Structurally Separate Dwellings (Census 1931)	.. .. .	177,430
No. of persons per occupied Structurally Separate Dwelling (Census 1931)	.. .. .	4.32
No. of persons per house 1943 (Based on 200,068 houses connected with the water supply within the City)	.. .. .	2.99
No. of new houses erected during 1943 :—		
By Local Authority	.. .. .	54
By other bodies or persons	.. .. .	2

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1943.

Registrar General's Return.

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGES AT DEATH								
	Male	Female	At All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 Year and Under 5 Years	5 Years and Under 15 Years	15 Years and Under 45 Years	45 Years and Under 65 Years	65 Years and Over
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	10	4	14	4	3	3	3	—	1
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	16	26	42	18	22	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria.. .. .	14	16	30	—	10	17	3	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	322	224	546	1	2	4	291	212	36
Other forms of Tuberculosis	44	49	93	3	20	14	41	13	2
Syphilitic Diseases	44	16	60	7	—	—	8	35	10
Influenza	117	114	231	5	3	5	16	82	120
Measles	7	5	12	3	9	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioen- cephalitis	2	2	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ..	8	12	20	—	—	1	14	3	2
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M.), Uterus (F.) ..	75	76	151	—	—	—	9	68	74
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	117	109	226	—	—	—	10	108	108
Cancer of Breast	3	125	128	—	—	—	13	74	41
Cancer of All other Sites.. .. .	457	318	775	—	—	1	62	323	389
Diabetes	23	36	59	—	—	—	10	18	31
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ..	314	427	741	—	—	—	19	215	507
Heart Disease	905	928	1833	—	—	9	131	508	1185
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	156	133	289	—	—	—	8	63	218
Bronchitis	588	383	971	33	3	—	36	308	591
Pneumonia	261	207	468	113	22	3	46	119	165
Other Respiratory Diseases	86	57	143	6	—	1	25	64	47
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum..	69	12	81	—	—	—	11	47	23
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	57	31	88	85	3	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	11	13	24	—	3	4	3	6	8
Other Digestive Diseases	84	123	207	10	6	4	28	71	88
Acute and Chronic Nephritis.. ..	98	124	222	1	—	4	37	89	91
Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	—	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	15	15	—	—	—	15	—	—
Premature Birth	83	84	167	167	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, and Infantile Diseases	115	74	189	167	4	2	11	4	1
Suicide	36	24	60	—	—	—	20	30	10
Road Traffic Accidents	59	33	92	—	9	14	15	22	32
Other Violent Causes	114	86	200	10	13	14	38	31	94
All other Causes	531	564	1095	48	10	24	111	144	758
Totals.. ..	4827	4463	9290	681	142	129	1049	2657	4632

A table showing the mortality rates due to various causes, etc., from 1911 onwards appears at the end of the report.

DIPHTHERIA.

Incidence.

The number of persons attacked by diphtheria during the year was 791, of whom 30 died, giving a case mortality rate of 3·79 per cent.

Included in the above were 29 cases and 1 death which occurred in children under 15 years of age who had been immunised, whereas in non-immunised children under 15 years of age 576 cases and 26 deaths occurred.

Immunisation.

An intensive campaign for the immunisation of children under 15 years of age was carried on with the enthusiastic help of the health visitors and school teachers, and in conjunction with the Ministries of Health and Information, with the result that 20,570 children were "immunised" with A.P.T. and 1,564 received their first injections.

At the present time it is reckoned that about 74·4 per cent. of the children under 15 years of age in Manchester have been "immunised" and, split into age groups, the percentages for the 0—5 year olds and the 5—15 year olds are 51·58 and 86·77 respectively, as determined on the estimated child population in the City. These percentages can be regarded as approximate only, with probably some considerable margin of error due to deaths and unknown removals from the area which have not been allowed for in the calculation.

The results of the recent campaign are encouraging and are an incentive to further efforts to maintain and increase the number of insusceptibles in the City.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Illustrating the progress of the immunisation scheme since its inception.
Number of Persons, in Age Groups, having had Full Course of Injections.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Total under 5 years at end of 1943. 24069
Under 1 year ..	—	20	162	248	212	598	595	691	963	822	1071	915	740	503	1497	1761	2298	
1 year ..	3	50	269	313	331	813	743	805	1219	1328	1169	1228	965	912	1882	2411	3557	
2 years ..	5	54	226	197	254	579	613	788	1033	863	890	894	576	409	1295	1292	1567	
3 "	8	44	221	202	206	482	733	668	1146	782	901	824	476	272	1065	1140	1504	
4 "	16	33	238	164	210	458	744	664	1333	801	906	856	475	238	1057	920	1710	
5 "	9	36	269	152	208	473	921	997	1256	702	951	866	464	192	1226	473	1747	
6 "	19	30	281	127	186	406	1015	987	1309	772	972	878	447	222	1241	379	2165	
7 "	20	17	291	105	137	365	1002	1076	1242	751	890	832	382	195	1215	236	1577	
8 "	10	20	281	82	131	336	876	1415	1150	810	857	711	408	179	1137	176	931	
9 "	4	21	230	65	107	282	852	1301	1241	804	678	583	336	162	1036	112	805	
10 "	3	7	63	62	98	231	711	1376	1002	923	698	613	308	137	1050	117	864	
11 "	5	10	39	46	62	247	486	1061	907	703	459	444	274	86	933	121	595	
12 "	2	7	42	29	36	266	345	630	825	772	419	395	218	43	1038	131	465	
13 "	2	6	21	22	33	119	280	438	820	615	424	396	259	39	502	100	436	
14 "	2	—	4	15	22	48	76	247	191	96	117	79	49	11	219	53	51	
15 years and over..	—	7	41	39	48	121	67	371	1201	917	444	240	102	105	309	221	298	
Totals 1927—1943	108	362	2678	1868	2281	5824	10059	13515	16838	12461	11846	10754	6479	3705	16702	9643	20570	145693
																		Total 10-15 years. 40499
																		Total 5-10 years. 34136
																		Total 15 years & over 46989

The totals at the end of 1943 indicate approximately the immune population, since no account is taken of any deaths that may have ensued.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

There are 26 public vaccinators and 4 vaccination officers.

The percentage of infants successfully vaccinated in Manchester was 58·34 in 1942. The percentages for the last five years were :—

1938....	50·61
1939....	48·77
1940....	52·19
1941....	56·43
1942....	58·34

The following is a summary of the return made to the Ministry of Health of vaccinations for the year †1942 :—

	Total	Percentage
Number of successful vaccinations	6,153	58·34
Number insusceptible of vaccination	73	0·69
Number of exemptions	2,474	23·46
Number died unvaccinated	615	5·83
Number not traceable : removed to other districts or postponed	1,232	11·68
Number of children born	10,547	100·00

†Returns for vaccination are always for the year preceding the year covered by this report. This is unavoidable, since the period of four months from the date of birth is allowed for exemption purposes.

ENTERIC FEVER.

20 notifications of enteric fever were received, 6 of which related to cases in which the diagnosis was subsequently amended. Thus, 14 persons contracted the disease and, of these, 6 were infected with *B. typhosus* and 8 with *B. paratyphosus* B. There was one death from typhoid.

68 specimens of blood were submitted to the laboratory by medical practitioners in connection with cases of illness simulating enteric fever and 3 gave positive Widal reactions. In addition, 29 specimens from close contacts were examined, one proving positive and the remainder negative.

MALARIA.

A soldier, returning home in April for six weeks' leave, was notified as having suffered from malaria in South Africa during the latter part of 1942. A civilian, who contracted malaria in Persia in 1917, but had no attacks since his return to this country, died of cardiac asthma, with malarial abscess stated to be a secondary cause.

UNDULANT FEVER.

Brucellosis was given as a contributory cause on a death certificate of an infant who died in hospital. Careful investigations and examinations of the various milks supplied to this hospital and the child's home revealed no conclusive evidence as to the source of infection.

DYSENTERY.

290 cases of dysentery came to the notice of the department and there were 5 deaths from this cause. Most of the cases occurred in the very young or the aged and were notified from hospitals in the City. The disease was usually mild, associated with presence of the Sonne type of bacillus, but there were a few more serious cases due to other organisms. The relative increase in the number of notifications this year may partly be due to the recent practice of routine bacteriological examination of all cases of diarrhoea.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping cough was prevalent and during the latter months of the year a start was made with a scheme for immunising against this infection. It is too early yet to draw any conclusions as to the results, but it is intended to extend the scope of the scheme in the future if it appears justifiable.

FOOD POISONING.

Two outbreaks of suspected food poisoning occurred at a works, involving 146 and 80 persons respectively, out of a total of 280 at risk.

Both came to the notice of the Department only after the lapse of several days, and it proved impossible to obtain any bacteriological evidence of the cause of illnesses. The symptoms of illnesses and the circumstances, however, did point to a toxin type of infection, with one of the works canteens as the focus of infection.

Four isolated cases were notified to the Department, in only one of which was there any bacteriological diagnosis. In that instance a boy, *aet* $1\frac{7}{12}$, was admitted to hospital as a case of acute appendicitis and *Salmonella oranienberg* organisms, normally not found in this country, were isolated from his faeces. The subsequent investigation did not reveal any source or vehicle of infection.

MONSALL HOSPITAL.

At the close of the year 1942, 384 patients remained in hospital. During 1943, 3,882 were admitted. The total number under treatment during the year was 4,266. There were 125 deaths and 3,930 were discharged cured.

211 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

The largest total number of cases admitted to hospital was during the month of March, when 383 cases were received. The maximum number of patients in hospital was 435 on February 24th, and the minimum number was 208 on August 22nd and 27th.

The average daily number of patients in hospital for the year was 308.3, as against 312.9 in the year 1942.

The average duration of stay for each patient was 27.8 days, as against 30.6 in 1942.

The fatality rate for all cases under treatment was 3.1 per cent., as compared with 3.1 per cent. during 1942.

In 647 cases, or 15.9 per cent., the diagnosis was altered from the disease notified.

Scarlet Fever.

193 cases remained in hospital at the end of the previous year, and during the year 1,609 were admitted, showing an increase of 116 on the previous year. The number of discharges was 1,695 and there were no deaths.

The average stay in hospital was 29.4 days, showing an increase of 0.9 days on the previous year.

Return Cases.

The number of cases of scarlet fever discharged from hospital during the year was 1,695. The number of true return cases for the year was 40, the return case rate being, therefore, 2·4 per cent., as against 3·6 per cent. for 1942.

The average duration of stay in hospital of cases giving rise to secondary cases was 30 days. The average interval elapsing between the discharge of the primary case from hospital and the onset of the disease on the secondary case was 10·9 days.

In 11 patients rhinorrhoea was noted after discharge, to which infection might have been attributed.

Diphtheria.

The number of patients admitted certified as diphtheria was 611 as against 768 in 1942, showing a decrease of 157. The total number under treatment was 738. There were 661 discharges and 32 deaths.; 4 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission. The gross fatality rate was 4·6 per cent., as against 3·3 during the previous year, or 4·1 excluding the 4 deaths referred to.

The prevailing organism producing diphtheria was of the gravis type.

87 cases out of the total were diagnosed as diphtheria carriers; excluding these carrier cases the fatality rate is 5·3.

The average stay in hospital of the patients who recovered was 42·9 days, and for fatal cases 15·6 days.

278 cases certified diphtheria were found to be suffering from some other disease; of these cases 2 proved fatal.

Intravenous Serum Treatment of Diphtheria.

130 cases were of a sufficiently severe type to require antitoxin intravenously.

Laryngeal Diphtheria.

There were 5 cases of laryngeal diphtheria during the year. Tracheotomy was necessary in one case, a child aged 4 years, who recovered.

Drinker Respirator.

3 patients were treated in the Drinker Respirator for diaphragmatic paralysis associated with diphtheria. Owing to cardiac complications none of these patients recovered.

Enteric Fever Group.

In hospital at commencement of year	..	..	..	1
Admitted during the year	..	..	..	18
Incorrectly diagnosed	..	..	..	7
Remaining in hospital at end of year	..	..	..	—
Discharged	..	..	..	12
Died	..	..	..	—
Average day of disease on admission	..	..	..	14th
Average stay in hospital	..	..	..	48 days
Average age of patients	..	..	..	12 years

The type of disease in the cases diagnosed as enteric fever was :—

Typhoid 5 cases; recovered.

Paratyphoid B .. 7 cases; recovered.

Erysipelas.

74 cases were admitted and 74 cases were discharged. There were no deaths.

There were 34 cases notified as erysipelas in which the original diagnosis had to be amended.

Measles.

126 cases of measles were admitted and 122 were discharged. 5 deaths occurred, giving a mortality rate of 3·9 per cent. 14 cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia. 4 deaths were due to this cause, and 1 to pulmonary tuberculosis. One patient who died of broncho-pneumonia was also in the late stages of scarlet fever and suffered from cancrum oris on admission.

Whooping Cough.

188 cases of whooping cough were admitted, as against 46 in the previous year. There were 18 deaths, giving a death rate of 9·6 per cent., as against 10·9 per cent. in 1942.

The cause of death in the fatal cases was as follows :—

Broncho-pneumonia	..	10 cases
Convulsions	.. ..	5 „
Enteritis	.. ..	2 „
Miliary tuberculosis	..	1 case

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

30 cases of meningococcal meningitis were treated during the year. Of these 4 died and 26 recovered, giving a fatality rate of 13·3 per cent. 3 patients died within 48 hours of admission and, excluding these, the fatality rate from this disease was 3·7 per cent.

On an average the deaths occurred on the fifth day of the disease.

Numbers of Various Diseases Treated.

	In hospital, 1st January, 1943.	Admitted	Discharges and Deaths	Remaining in hospital, 31st December, 1943
Scarlatina	193	1,609	1,695	107
Diphtheria and Diphtheria Carriers	127	611	693	45
Enteric Fever Group	1	11	12	—
Erysipelas	2	74	74	2
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ..	10	184	180	14
Measles	5	126	127	4
Other Diseases	46	1,267	1,274	39
Total	384	3,882	4,055	211

Post-Mortem Examinations.

During the year 26 post-mortem examinations were performed.

Tuberculosis.

Forty-two patients remained in hospital at the end of the previous year, and during the year 96 were admitted. The majority were cases of advanced phthisis. 100 patients were discharged or transferred, and 28 succumbed to the disease. 10 cases remained in hospital at the end of the year.

Immunization of Nursing Staff.

119 members of the nursing staff were Schick tested and 125 were Dick tested. Of these 23 were Schick positive and 20 were Dick positive, and were immunised against diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively. 85 members were inoculated with T.A.B. vaccine. 3 members of the staff who had previously been inoculated against typhus fever were given a sustaining dose of typhus vaccine.

2 nurses developed diphtheria of a mild nature. One of these was Schick positive and one Schick negative.

Puerperal Infection.

At the beginning of the year 10 patients were still under treatment in the puerperal unit. During the year 184 patients were admitted for treatment of abnormal conditions arising in the puerperium or in association with abortion. 171 patients were discharged and 9 deaths occurred during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In 1943 the general death rate for the City rose from 14·72 in 1942 to 15·50, the death rate from respiratory diseases being responsible for ·51 of this rise. In spite of this, the tuberculosis death rate has declined.

Notification.

There has been an increase in the notification of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst both adults and children, though, in the latter, the figures are too small to be significant. The rise has been caused by more cases occurring amongst females.

The notification rate for all forms of tuberculosis in 1943 is 2·08 per thousand of the population, an increase of ·09 on the figure for 1942. The pulmonary rate has increased by ·03, and the non-pulmonary by ·06.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were 6 fewer notifications in males, whilst in females an increase of 17 occurred.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The increase in notifications amounted to 37 in all, 9 of whom were males and 28 females.

Mortality.

The death rate this year for all forms of tuberculosis is 1·07 per thousand of the population, being made up of ·91 for pulmonary tuberculosis, and ·16 for the non-pulmonary form. This reduction has taken place in pulmonary tuberculosis only and has occurred in both sexes. The non-pulmonary death rate has increased by ·03. The figures are :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Males—a decline of 27.

Females—a decline of 19.

There is no significant change in the age grouping.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Males—an increase of 3.

Females—an increase of 10.

Maintenance Allowances under Memorandum 266/T.

An early start was made in Manchester with this new scheme of State allowances for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and their dependants. It was introduced by the Ministry of Health with the primary object of securing the maximum man power for industry. This was to be obtained by making it possible for every patient requiring institutional care to accept this at once, with the knowledge that his family would be provided for whilst he was away. He could, therefore, commence the necessary treatment without delay and his recovery would thus be accelerated and his return to work secured at the earliest possible time.

The first payments were made in the week ending 15th July, 1943. 6 cases were assisted and the total amount disbursed was £6, but as the scheme came into full operation there was a rapid increase in the number of recipients and the amount paid out, until at the end of the year 225 cases were receiving allowances amounting in all to over £300 per week.

A great deal of critical and detailed work is involved in administering the scheme on account of the conditions laid down by the Ministry, which leave many controversial points to the discretion of the Tuberculosis Officer. To instance two only, there is often special difficulty in assessing the prospect of a patient's return to a remunerative occupation and the question of "dependancy" not infrequently is hard to determine. It will be interesting to see whether as the result of longer experience there are any further developments of the scheme in relation to the making of grants to (1) "Chronic" cases, and (2) Sufferers from surgical tuberculosis—both at present not eligible.

Attendances.

A very satisfying feature is that patients' attendances at the clinic have increased and many more have been referred for examination and medical opinion.

Examinations carried out for Medical Board purposes.

The table below shows to what extent the Ministry of Labour and National Service has used the facilities at the clinic for an expert opinion on men and women called for medical boarding in connection with service in H.M. Forces:—

(1) Year	(2) Reported upon	(3) Without a previous record at Tuberculosis Clinic	(4) X-ray Examinations of (3)	(5) Total X-ray Examinations	(6) Diagnosis	
					Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1939	11	5	5	5	—	—
1940	340	212	182	188	7	—
1941	444	243	236	337	10	1
1942	406	244	240	349	4	—
1943	419	273	272	384	5	1
Totals ..	1,620	977	935	1,263	26	2

Comparative Figures.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
DEATH RATES :—						
General	12·61	13·39	17·98	16·64	14·72	15·50
All respiratory diseases (except tuberculosis)	1·37	1·30	4·00	2·81	2·13	2·64
Tuberculosis (all forms)	·99	1·00	1·24	1·32	1·12	1·07
Phthisis, both sexes	·86	·86	1·09	1·13	·99	·91
„ males only	1·07	1·10	1·43	1·45	1·23	1·14
„ females only	·66	·64	·78	·84	·76	·71
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis, both sexes	·14	·14	·15	·19	·13	·16
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION RATES:—						
All forms	1·71	1·71	2·04	2·17	1·99	2·08
Pulmonary only	1·29	1·30	1·63	1·72	1·57	1·60
Non-pulmonary only	·41	·41	·42	·45	·42	·48

New Cases and Deaths, 1943.

Age Periods	New Cases					Deaths				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—	—	1	—	4	5	—	1	—	3	4
1—	6	5	20	16	47	1	1	9	11	22
5—	14	17	31	39	101	—	4	4	10	18
15—	318	345	65	84	812	134	157	22	19	332
45—	174	43	9	17	243	160	52	7	6	225
65—	20	14	2	5	41	27	9	2	—	38
Totals	532	425	127	165	1,249	322	224	44	49	639

Non-notified deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 25 or 4·57 per cent.

The number of non-notified deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 6 (6·4 per cent.), but it is to be noted that 4 of the 6 cases were certified as cases of tubercular meningitis. These cases as a rule have a very short illness and diagnosis is frequently in doubt during life.

The percentage of non-notified deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 4·8. In addition, 4 deaths occurred in non-notified cases outside Manchester which the Registrar General decided were properly referable to this area.

Return showing the Work of the Clinic during 1943.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New cases examined (excluding contacts)—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	436	337	21	19	54	83	30	34	490	420	51	53	1014	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	55	18	16	174
(c) Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	960	807	126	127	2020
B.—Contacts examined during the year—														14
(a) Definitely tuberculous	2	16	..	4	..	3	1	..	2	19	1	4	26	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	16	8	34
(c) Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	381	314	307	1193
C.—Cases written off the Clinic register as—														
(a) Recovered	71	64	13	14	18	23	29	35	89	87	42	49	267	
(b) Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1151	1188	440	434	3213
D.—Number of persons on Clinic register on December 31st—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1865	1504	176	152	305	439	286	242	2170	1943	462	394	4969	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	63	34	24	208

Cases of tuberculosis who received treatment from the clinic 479
Attendances at the clinic 22,516

ABERGELE SANATORIUM.

Treatment.

No radical changes in therapeutic methods have been made during the past year. The classification of cases treated and the results of treatment are summarised in the tables.

X-Ray Department.

The total number of X-ray films taken during the year was 1,032 and there were 1,246 screening examinations.

Laboratory Work.

Specimens examined and other work done in the laboratory fall into the following categories :—

Sputum—Ordinary Examination (Ziehl-Neelsen)	..	..	..	409
Inoculation (Lowenstein-Jensen medium)—				
Sputum	..	..	..	74
Urine	..	..	..	9
Faeces	..	..	..	3
Pus	..	..	..	14
Gastric contents	..	..	..	178
Guinea-pig inoculation	..	..	..	3
				<hr/>
				690
				<hr/>

Theatre.

The number of operations performed was :—

Major	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Minor	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

Plaster Work.

The number of plaster splints made was 188.

ABERGELE SANATORIUM.

General Classification of Cases Treated.

Classification on Admission	In Residence on 1st Jan., 1943		Admitted		Discharged		Died		In Residence on 1st Jan., 1944	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
<i>Pulmonary Group—</i>										
T.B. Minus	12	51	24	50	23	38	1	1	12	62
T.B. Plus Group 1 .. .	..	4	6	3	2	4	..	..	4	3
T.B. Plus Group 2 .. .	34	16	18	7	29	8	4	1	19	14
T.B. Plus Group 3 .. .	1	..	7	3	2	..	..	..	6	3
<i>Non-Pulmonary Group—</i>										
Bones and Joints .. .	..	79	..	15	..	30	..	1	..	63
Abdominal .. .. .	..	13	..	8	..	9	..	1	..	11
Other Organs .. .. .	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
Peripheral Glands .. .	..	12	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	10
Totals	47	177	55	93	56	99	5	4	41	167
<i>Observation—</i>										
Pulmonary Group .. .	1	..	1	6	2	1	..	..	..	5
Non-pulmonary Group ..	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2

TOTAL PATIENTS TREATED—
Adults' section of the sanatorium 104
Children's section of the sanatorium 281

Results of Treatment.

The result of treatment in the 159 discharged cases was as follows :—
(Five observation cases and seven cases who were in residence for less than 28 days, are excluded from this table).

	Total Cases Discharged	Quiescent	Improved	Stationary	Worse	Died
Adults (pulmonary)	58	5 (8·6%)	39 (67·3%)	7 (12·1%)	1 (1·7%)	6 (10·3%)
Children (pulmonary)	51	23 (45·1%)	24 (47·1%)	2 (3·9%)	..	2 (3·9%)
Children (non-pulmonary) ..	50	15 (30·0%)	32 (64·0%)	2 (4·0%)	..	1 (2·0%)

The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of the total patients in each group discharged with their disease in the condition stated at the head of the column.

It is of interest to record that of the 51 children discharged in the pulmonary group 47, or 92·2 per cent., were either quiescent or improved on discharge; and of the 50 children discharged in the non-pulmonary group 47, or 94 per cent., were either quiescent or improved on discharge.

Of the 58 adult patients discharged 44, or 75·9 per cent., were either quiescent or improved on discharge.

The children who died were in residence for 810, 537, 69, and 23 days respectively. The cause of death was :—

- (1) Bronchiectasis, left lung.
- (2) Pulmonary tuberculosis.
- (3) Miliary tuberculosis with terminal meningitis.
- (4) Tuberculosis of the spine.

BAGULEY SANATORIUM.

The average number of available beds was 373.

The number of patients admitted was 498, the daily average number of beds occupied being 366.

The following table gives the number of admissions, discharges, etc., for the year 1943, compared with the previous four years :—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Number of patients—					
In hospital, 1st January	317	224	279	331	322
Admitted	509	490	406	436	498
Discharged	522	327	271	365	392
Died	80	108	83	80	66
Total	826	714	685	767	820
Remaining in hospital, 31st December	224	279	331	322	362
Daily average number of beds occupied	326	276	300	330·45	366
Average length of stay of patients discharged—					
Males.. .. . (days)	185·66	145·05	203·3	239·59	209·44
Females „	238·5	159·72	243·91	261·28	293·35
Average length of time in hospital of fatal cases—					
Males.. .. . (days)	126	146·49	278·2	248·34	208·07
Females „	303·84	135	193·54	231·18	287·72
Case mortality	2·60	15·13	12·12	10·43	8·05

Cases admitted from the districts of the North Cheshire Joint Hospital Board are included in all totals given in this report. The details of such cases are :—

On 1st January there were 5 patients in the Sanatorium ; 10 patients were admitted, 3 were discharged, and 5 died. 7 patients remained in hospital on December 31st.

Summary of Immediate Results of Treatment.

Classification	Condition on Discharge				Died
	Quiescent	Improved	Stationary	Worse	
Class T.B. Minus	3	80	25	9	4
„ T.B. Plus, Group I ..	..	..	..	..	..
„ T.B. Plus, Group II ..	3	156	50	13	25
„ T.B. Plus, Group III ..	..	13	11	10	36
	6	249	86	32	65
Patient not accepted as Pulmonary Tuberculosis but diagnosed as Renal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	6	249	86	32	66

The above table includes cases admitted from other local authorities under the Co-ordinated Thoracic Surgery Service scheme and discharged during the year. The figures in respect of these cases were 9 male patients and 19 female patients discharged.

The following operative work has been carried out in the theatre :—

Bronchoscopy	5
Jacobeus operation	10
Intra pleural pneumolysis	2
Monaldi cavity drainage	10
Open drainage for Empyema	4
Phrenic Nerve operations	86
Thoracoplasty	55
Thoracoscopy	4
Thoracoscopy with division of adhesions	5

Pathological Laboratory Report.

Specimens of sputum examined	3275
Specimens found to be positive	1698
Specimens found to be negative	1577

Special concentration tests.

Specimens of sputum examined	231
Specimens found to be positive	59
Specimens found to be negative	172

Other examinations.

	Number	Result	
		Positive	Negative
Pleural effusion	11	7	4
Pus	15	6	9
Special examination of urine	8	..	8

X-Ray Report.

Patients screened	3951
Skiagrams taken	1404

Dental Report.

Attendances	648
Extractions	435
Fillings	69
Scraping and cleaning	23
Dentures	28
Repairs and adjustments to dentures	22

The dentist also paid numerous visits to the wards for the purpose of examining the mouths of bed patients and carrying out the necessary dental treatment.

New Ward for female patients.

16 beds in the new ward were opened on January 25th, and this number was increased to 42 on March 15th. This represents half only of this ward, the full opening of which has been prevented owing to the continued acute shortage of staff, both nursing staff and hospital helpers.

GENERAL HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

General Statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1943.

	GENERAL HOSPITALS			SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS					INSTITUTIONS		Totals
	Crumpsall Hospital	Withington Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	Rose Hill Convalescent Home	Langho Colony	Langho Emergency Hospital	Swinton Home	Dr. Garrett Memorial Home	Park House (Mental Wards)	Withington Institution (Aged and Infirm Wards)	
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	12,562	12,194	5,793	..	67	60	11	429	645	680	32,441
†2. Number of women confined in hospital ..	2,363	1,511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,874
3. Number of live births	2,279	1,475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,754
4. Number of still-births	109	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
*5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks old)	76	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) ..	81	55	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307
7. Number of maternal deaths among women confined in hospital	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
8. Total number of deaths	1,571	1,620	253	..	20	49	1	..	160	257	3,931
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	10,912	10,180	5,377	..	61	7	13	466	543	315	27,874
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above)— (a) Four weeks or less (b) Exceeding four but under thirteen weeks (c) Exceeding thirteen weeks	9,963 2,068 452	9,255 2,168 377	4,387 968 275	.. .. ..	1 1 79	.. .. 56	.. 1 13	15 256 195	459 102 142	35 137 400	24,115 5,701 1,989
11. Number of beds occupied— (a) Average during the year (b) Highest (c) Lowest	1,081 1,196 on 22-1-43 945 on 17-8-43	812 926 on 2-12-43 696 on 31-7-43	382 430 on 25-2-43 308 on 31-8-43	.. .. ..	602 605 on 17-1-43 588 on 31-12-43	207 216 on 19-11-43 201 on 26-3-43	129 131 on 6-7-43 126 on 25-2-43	115 135 on 23-3-43 85 on 21-12-43	489 523 on 15-7-43 445 on 10-12-43	644 687 on 29-12-43 575 on 5-1-43	4,461
†12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	2,031	2,068	1,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,828
13. Number of abdominal sections	815	920	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,936

* This figure relates to children born in hospital only.

† Relates to women discharged from or dying in hospital during the year.

‡ Including spinal anaesthesia.

§ Information shown includes evacuees admitted from other local authorities.

|| Rose Hill closed throughout the year. Accommodation reserved for E.M.S. purposes.

¶ The Emergency Hospital attached to Langho Colony is being used to accommodate chronic sick patients transferred temporarily from Crumpsall and Withington General Hospitals.

Average Duration of Stay.

The average duration of stay in hospital for all cases “ dismissed ” in 1943 was 27·67 days. Details of the last four years are given below :—

Hospital	Average duration of stay of patients discharged from or dying in the three general hospitals			
	1940—Days	1941—Days	1942—Days	1943—Days
Booth Hall	26·05	26·54	26·32	23·93
Crumpsall	38·93	46·20	32·29	33·28
Withington	26·01	26·10	22·80	23·51
All three Hospitals	31·46	34·59	27·35	27·67

PATHOLOGICAL SERVICES FOR MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITALS, ETC.

This year has seen a further substantial increase in the work of the Pathological department. The total number of examinations was 90,807, an increase of 18,555 over the 1942 figures and the pressure on the staff has, at times, been such that delays in carrying out the work have been inevitable. The distribution was as follows :—

	1943	1942
Crumpsall Hospital	40,581	38,102
Withington Hospital	27,334	20,198
Booth Hall Hospital	20,829	13,617

The Service has continued to do the pathological work for Baguley Sanatorium, Baguley Emergency Hospital, various R.A.F. camps in the vicinity and some special tests for Monsall Hospital.

The higher figures are due chiefly to an all round increase at Withington Hospital, especially in haematology and to an increase in the work from Booth Hall Hospital in haematology and in the bacteriological examination of faeces in dysentery cases. These latter examinations, on account of the use of new methods of cultural examination, require much more time and the consumption of much more bacteriological media than was formerly the case.

The pneumonia investigation has been continued and a further paper for publication by the clinical and pathological members of the medical staff is in the course of preparation. The department has also taken part in two investigations by the Medical Research Council. These are :—

- (1) A Haemoglobin Survey on representative sections of the population.
- (2) An enquiry into non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The results of the first of these two investigations are now awaiting statistical analysis ; the second investigation is still being continued.

Members of the staff have contributed to the following papers published during the year :—

Title	Authors	Journal
Pneumococcal Endocarditis	R. W. Luxton and G. Stewart Smith	Quarterly Journal of Medicine
Sulphamezathine	F. L. Rose, A. R. Martin, H. G. L. Bevan	Journal of Pharmacology
A Danger Attending the Use of Ammoniacal Solutions of Silver	G. Stewart Smith	Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology

Crumpsall Hospital.

General.

The general work of the hospital has continued to increase during 1943, the number of admissions, including births, totalling 12,562, being an increase of 1,002 over the figure of the previous year. In addition 814 service cases were admitted, compared with 545 in 1942.

Surgical Department.

The total number of operations performed was 2,748, and of these 697 were performed by the visiting staff.

Maternity Department.

2,354 women were treated in the department and there were 2,316 deliveries. There were 11 deaths, 3 among patients who had attended the ante-natal clinic and 8 among emergency cases. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 1.43 per 1,000 in booked cases, and a total mortality rate of 4.7 per 1,000. The morbidity rate was 12.9 per 1,000. The numbers of patients and attendances at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics are shown below :—

	<i>Ante-natal</i>	<i>Post-natal</i>
Patients	2,131	1,264
Attendances	5,573	2,083

The increase in the work of the department necessitated the re-opening, towards the end of the year, of one of the wards which had been reserved for E.M.S. purposes. In view of the recent Report on Breast Feeding it is of interest to note that 364 babies only were, partially or wholly artificially fed when discharged from hospital.

Consultation Clinics.

The number of patients seen at these clinics is shown below:—

<i>Medical</i>	<i>Surgical</i>	<i>Gynaecological</i>
344	499	674

X-Ray Department.

In-patients examined	3,865
Out-patients examined	1,534
Total ..	<u>5,399</u>

Physio-therapy Department.

In-patients ..	Total attendances	11,807
	,, treatments	19,444
Out-patients ..	Total attendances	9,633
	,, treatments	17,906

Almoner's Report.

During the year 15,433 attendances have been made by 4,203 out-patients. Of these patients, 1,264 were E.M.S. cases, comprising service cases, discharged servicemen, and civil defence casualties.

During the year 174 patients have been referred for convalescent treatment : a large number of these were pneumonia cases. 110 unmarried mothers have been interviewed and helped in various ways.

Accident Department.

997 accidents were attended to in the reception ward, some of which were admitted as in-patients.

Nursing Staff.

There is increasing difficulty in obtaining suitable ward sisters and staff nurses owing largely to the number who are entering the Forces. All the resident accommodation is fully occupied. Two sisters applied for permission to be non-resident and their request was granted. This is a practice which will probably become much commoner.

Examination results for the year are shown below :—

				<i>Entered</i>	<i>Passed</i>
Hospital Final	..	..	..	32 nurses	29
State Final	..	..	..	33 „	32
State Preliminary	..	..	..	69 „	60
Central Midwives Board	..	..	..	38 „	37
Housekeeping Course	..	4 pupils obtained the certificate.			

Structural Alterations and New Equipment.

Minor improvements in the way of modernisation were carried out in bath-rooms, sluices, kitchens of three wards of "A" block (Main hospital), and in 4 wards of the Annexe section. Internal decorations were also carried out in these wards.

A new combined bowl, instrument, and hot water steriliser was installed in F5 maternity ward.

Withington Hospital.*General.*

The work of the hospital has increased very considerably during the year, but there is a demand for still further expansion which cannot be given owing to limitation of staff and buildings.

The general section of the hospital has been very pressed for accommodation, and the midwifery section had to curtail admissions for two months on account of shortage of staff.

Some wards have had to remain closed in order to be prepared for casualty admissions.

The scope of teaching is being increased and training is given in a number of departments.

Total admissions for the year numbered 12,248, as compared with 11,537 in the previous year, and the type of cases admitted continues to show an increasing number of acute conditions, as manifested by the great increase of work in certain sections of the hospital, such as X-ray and Pathological Departments.

Tuberculosis.

The cases treated numbered 489 males and 339 females. Of this number 86 males and 61 females were for observation.

The male patients have responded to the provision of the recently provided Occupational Therapy Unit.

Surgical Department.

This Department showed an increase of work in all sections during the year, but especially in general surgery and gynaecology. There was a total of 2,989 operations during the year, an increase of 639 over the previous year.

Accident Department.

3,717 new patients were treated during the year, and attendances numbered 7,932. The number of new patients was 516 higher than in 1942. Patients admitted to hospital from the Department numbered 292.

Obstetric Department.

The decreased facilities for two months of the year resulted in admissions being 94 less than the previous year, but the decrease was entirely in normal confinements. There were 1,512 patients admitted (1,307 who had attended the ante-natal department and 205 others) and of this number 167 were delivered by a doctor and 601 required medical assistance at the delivery. This was an increase over the previous year. Ante-natal sessions numbered 258, and there were 6,937 attendances. There were 687 attendances at the post-natal clinics.

The total babies born numbered 1,535, of whom 72 were still births and 40 died within 14 days. There were, therefore, 1423 live babies discharged from hospital, of whom 1,286 were wholly breast fed, or 90·4 per cent., which compares very favourably with the 80 per cent. quoted for the country in regard to babies born in hospitals.

There were 140 living premature babies, of whom 123 survived, giving a rate of 88 per cent. . There was a total of 11 deaths throughout the hospital in women who were pregnant, in which pregnancy was directly responsible for 8 deaths.

Physiotherapy Department.

	Attendances			Treatments		
	In-Patient	Out-Patient	Total	In-Patient	Out-Patient	Total
1943 ..	10,209	14,533	24,742	15,339	24,353	39,692
1942 ..	8,786	11,827	20,613	12,585	20,377	32,962

Orthopaedic Department.

The patient with a fracture is first dealt with in the Accident Department in the case of out-patients, and subsequently by the massage staff. The figures shown above include this service.

In-patients attendances at—

Fracture Clinic	69
Orthopaedic Clinic	38

Out-patients attendances at—

Fracture Clinic	4,078
Orthopaedic Clinic	857

Consultation Clinic.

This was established in June, and the following attendances show that it has filled a demand for such a service:—

Patients attending at the clinic for—

General Medicine	140
General Surgery	356
Gynaecology	192
Orthopaedic Conditions	90

778

The clinic has assisted in saving a considerable amount of time which patients used to spend in hospital, either waiting for operation or having medical investigations.

X-Ray Department.

The increase of work in this Department has necessitated using a waiting room as a diagnostic X-ray room, and further accommodation is urgently required.

Number of In-patients examined	.. .. .	9,018
Number of Out-patients examined	.. .. .	2,157
		<hr/>
		11,175
		<hr/>

Almoner's Report.

The eleventh Annual Report shows a great increase of work. There were 23,196 attendances of out-patients as compared with 17,925 in 1942, and, in addition, many patients are interviewed on the wards.

Convalescent treatment arranged	.. .. .	148
Unmarried mothers assisted	.. .. .	187
Home visits by all agencies	.. .. .	143
Rehabilitation and Occupational Therapy	.. .. .	28
Wives and dependants of Service men	.. .. .	48
General advice on pensions, nourishment, clothing, etc.		130

Booth Hall Hospital.

There are no new developments to record for the year under review. In-patients admitted show an increase of 850 over the previous year and an average weekly admission rate of 111. The attendances in the out-patients' department are 1,781 more than in 1942.

There has been no significant change in the character of illness dealt with, but the bed occupancy by patients with rheumatism, which was remarkably low during the war years up to 1943, is now nearly back to pre-war level. Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases have not shown any increase so far as this hospital is concerned.

In addition to the statistics in comparable form with 1942, an analysis of the age groups of patients admitted is available and is of some interest compared with a similar table produced in 1938.

Statistics.

			1943	1942
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Treated as in-patients	.. .. .		6,172	5,302
Treated as out-patients	.. .. .		1,987	1,271
Patients admitted	.. .. .		5,810	4,960
Duration of stay (days)	.. .. .		24.05	25.89
Deaths (all ages)	.. .. .		271	253

Casualty and After Care Department.

Attendances	1943		1942	
	Children	Patients over 16 years	Children	Patients over 16 years
First Attendances	1,734	210	999	235
Subsequent Attendances ..	3,322	263	2,332	182
	5,056	473	3,331	417

In addition 43 Emergency Medical Service cases attended and made 64 subsequent attendances.

	1943	1942
Patients subsequently admitted to hospital	213	160
Adult patients transferred to other hospitals	47	23
Road accidents	8	36
Burns and Scalds	67	95

Surgical Department.

	1943	1942
Operations performed in theatre	1,895	1,746
General surgical emergencies	147	184

Ear, Nose, and Throat Department.

	1943	1942
Patients examined by Aurist (in-patients 634, out-patients 487)	1,121	634
Specially examined in wards	157	59
Tonsil and Adenoid operations (Hospital Aurist)	408	399
Tonsil and Adenoid operations (Education Authority Aurists)	770	582

Ophthalmic Department.

Patients seen by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, 62, total attendances, 113.

Dental Department.

	1943	1942
Patients inspected	2,378	2,062
Patients treated (in-patients 812, out-patients 63)	875	588
Extractions under general anaesthetic .. (281 had N ₂ O gas)	42	31
Number of fillings (in-patients 168, out-patients 14)	182	75

X-Ray Department.

				1943	1942
Patients radiographed—					
In-patients	..	..	..	2,474	
Out-patients	..	..	..	455	
				2,929	2,657
Films exposed—					
In-patients	..	..	..	4,531	
Out-patients	..	..	..	808	
				5,339	4,775

*Physiotherapy Department.**Attendances*

Ultra Violet Light treatments	..	4,611 for 438 patients.
Massage treatments	.. ..	4,286 for 289 patients.
(1,534 out-patient attendances)		
Electrical treatments	.. ..	915 for 76 patients.

Almoner's Department.

				1943	1942
Out-patient attendances	..	..	..	5,636	3,839
Convalescences arranged	..	..	..	223	169
Extra nourishment cases	..	..	..	76	..
Transport and escorts arranged	..	..		96	54
Home visits paid by almoner	..	..	..	77	48
Special schooling arranged	..	..	..	12	8
Referred to other clinics or to District nurses				13	13
Transfers to residential nurseries	..	..		21	2
Transfers to day nurseries or foster-mothers				13	3
Referred to Statutory or voluntary bodies—					
For supervision or reports	..	..		38	28
For help with appliances	..	..		8	4
For assistance with clothing	..	..		14	5

State Examination Results.

	Entries	Passes	Failures
Preliminary	34	32	2
Final	26	25	1

Langho Colony.

On 31st December, 1943, there were maintained in the Colony 274 male and 316 female colonists, of whom 301 were chargeable to the Manchester Corporation and 289 to other authorities.

Dr. Garrett Memorial Home.

Admissions, Discharges, and Treatment.

126 children were in residence on 1st January, 1943.

During the year 429 children were admitted and 466 discharged.

The patients fall into the following categories : Anaemia 18, Bronchitis 21, Bronchial Catarrh 10, Chronic Respiratory Catarrh 12, Debility 213, Nervous Debility 26, Post Pneumonic Debility 14, Post Measles 5, Anaemia 5. The diagnoses of the remaining 105 children varied considerably.

Of the children discharged, 431 were marked as "fit," 11 improved, and 24 required further hospital treatment. 450 children gained weight and 16 remained stationary.

There were 98 children in residence at the close of the year.

Rose Hill Convalescent Home.

The home has been closed for the admission of patients during the whole of the period under review.

Structural improvements, alterations, and additions are being made to accommodate mothers and babies, but are not yet completed.

Several portions of the Home have been decorated internally.

Park House.

Park House is an institution of 1,999 beds, of which 670 are reserved for mental patients. During the year a total number of 1,046 cases were admitted ; 645 of these entered the mental wards.

40 chronic patients were transferred to Park House from the adjoining Crumpsall Hospital, following consultations between the Social Welfare and Public Health Committees, thus affording vacant accommodation in Crumpsall Hospital for the reception of more acute cases.

Evacuees from London, Great Yarmouth, Salford, and Bristol remaining in the institution at the end of the year numbered 127.

Withington Institution.

The Institution contains 1,200 beds. Approximately 730 of these are used, under special arrangements, for the treatment of chronic sick persons referred from the adjoining Withington Hospital.

Admissions during the year were 607 chronic sick patients and 73 healthy, aged and infirm inmates.

24 evacuees remained in residence at the close of the year. Of these 7 were original evacuees from London.

Swinton Home.

This Home for mentally defective children contains 130 beds which have been constantly occupied throughout the year.

Occupation.

All patients who are teachable receive instruction in social behaviour, physical exercises, music, art, handicrafts, and gardening. Every child is given an individual intelligence test by the latest Binet-Simon method and placed in one of four classes according to mental age. The school is adequately staffed with a trained supervisor, three assistant instructresses, and two school nurses.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Patients in convalescent homes on 1st January	152
Patients admitted .. Adults	69
Children	490
	— 559
Patients discharged .. Adults	66
Children	523
	— 589
Remaining in convalescent homes on 31st December, 1943	
Adults	2
Children	120
	— 122

Most of the Children recommended for convalescent treatment were admitted to the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway.

During the year, owing to insufficient accommodation at the convalescent homes already used by the Public Health Committee, four new Homes were approved by the Committee, namely, the West Hill Convalescent Home, Southport, for adult patients; the Red Cross Auxiliary Hospital, Beightons, near Rochdale, St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, near Southport and the Ellen Gonnor Convalescent Home, Hoylelake, for children.

The Ellen Gonnor Convalescent Home has not yet been used by Manchester patients owing to there being no vacancies.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Incidence of Venereal Diseases in Manchester, 1943, compared with 1939.

The total number of persons attending the six main and three subsidiary venereal disease clinics in Manchester was 8,133, and of this number 3,501 were found to be suffering from conditions other than venereal. Altogether the number of attendances was 83,957 compared with 121,399 in 1939, the decrease being due to the fewer number attending for intermediate gonorrhoeal treatment.

Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, and Soft Chancre.

The number of persons with venereal disease attending the clinics for the first time during the year was 2,430 compared with 2,027 in 1939, an increase of 19·9 per cent. When the sex incidence is studied, the decrease among males is seen to be ·8 per cent., whilst the increase among females was 81 per cent.

Syphilis.

Syphilis among males showed an increase of 25·8 per cent. compared with the year 1939, and among females of 77·3 per cent.

Gonorrhoea.

Gonorrhoea decreased in males by 8·7 per cent., but in females there was an increase of 84 per cent.

The continued increase of infections, especially of women, is disturbing, and in order to meet the need for further facilities for treatment three additional clinics at St. Luke's Hospital were opened in April, 1943, two of them meeting in the evening and the other in the afternoon. An additional clinic was instituted at one of the child welfare centres in November, 1943. There are now three child welfare centres which hold sessions for the treatment of mothers suffering from venereal disease.

Preventive Treatment Centre.

This centre at St. Luke's Hospital, where males who have exposed themselves to infection and who present themselves within six hours of exposure are given preventive treatment at any hour of the day or night, continues to function. During the year 2,790 treatments were given, for the most part during the night time and early hours of the morning.

Publicity.

In addition to routine publicity by posters, leaflets, etc., several films dealing with this topic were shown in the Manchester cinemas, and a series of film shows were given by arrangement with the Central Council for Health Education to appreciative audiences of employees at a number of the larger manufacturing firms in the City.

Summary of Work Done at all the Centres during 1943.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January, 1943, under treatment or observation	592	633	3	..	213	193	296	215	1104	1041	2145
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	60	70	2	..	44	32	..	2	106	104	210
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from	492	454	7	..	1004	473	1617	1365	3120	2292	5412
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection, or to have been under observation at other Centres	216	64	..	..	45	35	4	2	265	101	366
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4	1360	1221	12	..	1306	733	1917	1584	4595	3538	8133
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	147	111	6	..	587	116	1510	1327	3250	1554	4804
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from	187	181	3	..	177	140	..	..	367	321	688
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	80	47	..	..	112	49	..	..	192	96	288
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	309	117	..	..	136	94	..	..	445	211	656
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December, 1943	637	765	3	..	294	334	414	250	1341	1356	2697
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 (These Totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4).	1360	1221	12	..	1306	733	1917	1584	4595	3538	8133
10. Number of attendances :— (a) for individual attention of the medical officers	17878	18417	87	..	7387	6252	3976	4076	29328	28745	58073
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	971	..	69	..	15687	8631	397	129	17124	8760	25884
Total Attendances	18849	18417	156	..	23074	14883	4373	4205	46452	37505	83957
11. In-patients :— (a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	37	24	..	..	68	8	11	2	116	34	150
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	669	768	..	..	423	273	42	31	1134	1072	1206
2. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above, classified according to age periods	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
	1	3	2	..	4	13	12	16	19	32	51

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

General.

All the arrangements sanctioned by the City Council for midwifery services have been maintained throughout the year.

4,652 applications for municipal midwives were received. 3,830 patients were delivered, 461 were transferred to hospital on account of unsatisfactory conditions before or during labour, 92 pregnancies ended before the 28th week. 100 applications were withdrawn; 11 of these were evacuated under the Government scheme, 89 on account of domestic reasons and removal from the district.

Of the cases attended, 340 applied for assistance. 296 of these were assessed to pay part fee and no charge was made in 44 cases.

Work of Municipal Midwives.

3,830 deliveries as midwife or maternity nurse.

50,458 morning visits.

14,692 evening visits.

14,562 nursing visits to patients discharged from municipal hospitals before the 14th day.

12,117 ante-natal visits to patients in their own homes.

14,855 ante-natal visits by patients to midwives' homes.

1,655 attendances at ante-natal clinics.

Of the 3,830 cases attended by midwives :—

1,730 were delivered between 9-0 a.m. and 9-0 p.m.

2,100 were delivered between 9-0 p.m. and 9-0 a.m.

Analysis of Cases taken by Midwives who notified intention to practice.

Midwives notifying intention to practice	Number of Midwives	Midwife only at the Case		Midwife with Doctor called in		Midwife as Maternity Nurse	Total Number of Cases	Per cent. of Births Notified in City
		Primi-paræ	Multi-paræ	Primi-paræ	Multi-paræ			
1. BIRTHS AT HOME.								
(a) Municipal midwives	58	358	2,262	249	491	470	3,830	32.19
(b) Independent midwives living in Manchester area	10	35	189	27	33	66	350	2.94
(c) Independent midwives living outside Manchester area	8	5	33	3	3	23	67	.56
(d) Midwives employed by District Nursing Institution :—	18	29	115	9	15	68	236	1.98
	94	427	2,599	288	542	627	4,483	37.67
2. BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.								
Midwives employed in registered Nursing Homes and having no Resident medical practitioner ..	45	205	313	141	68	583	1,310	11.01
	139	632	2,912	429	610	1,210	5,793	48.68

The total number of cases taken by midwives shows an increase of 124.

Practical Training of Midwives.

The City of Manchester and St. Mary's District Midwifery Training Association formed in 1940 has functioned during the year in conformity with its constitution. 9 municipal midwives are approved by the Central Midwives' Board to take pupils for district experience for Part II of the training.

Gas and Air Analgesia.

3 municipal midwives who held certificates of efficiency in the administration of gas and air analgesia, were provided with a Minnitt's apparatus for use on the district. Arrangements are being made for additional midwives to be trained to give gas and air analgesia.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

94 cases were notified by private practitioners or by the Royal Eye Hospital as cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. A further 294 cases were reported by midwives who had advised medical aid for unsatisfactory eye conditions not subsequently notified as ophthalmia neonatorum. Of these, 67 related to infants discharged from hospital (with their mothers) on or after the tenth day.

Corneal Cases.

There were 3 cases of involvement of the cornea. They were transferred to the Royal Eye Hospital for treatment. Tests for gonococci were taken in each case; 2 gave a positive result. They all made a good recovery.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**Child Welfare Centres.***Number of Centres, Patients, and Attendances.*

At the end of 1943 there were 22 municipal infant welfare centres and one voluntary centre in the Holy Name schoolroom, to which the City supplies the medical officer. The Sisters of Charity of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul attend this particular centre.

During the year two new combined ante-natal and V.D. sessions were opened at 72, Rosamond Street West, Chorlton-on-Medlock, on November 15th, also one infant session at Hart Road, Wilbraham Estate, on April 15th, and one session at Munn Lane, Higher Blackley, on July 6th. At Rusholme centre one infant session was discontinued and a third ante-natal session begun on September 1st.

At the various centres there are 110 weekly medical consultations, comprising 6 sunlight, 34 ante-natal, and 70 infant sessions, which include 2 special birthday sessions and 5 toddlers' sessions, at which an attempt is made to secure the attendance of children between 2 and 5 years old only.

There were on the centre register at the end of the year :—

6,495 children under 1 year.

4,171 children between 1 and 2 years.

3,663 children between 2 and 5 years.

171,439 attendances were made at these sessions :—

121,120 by children under 1 year.

27,674 by children between 1 and 2 years.

12,872 by children between 2 and 3 years.

6,616 by children between 3 and 4 years.

3,157 by children between 4 and 5 years.

Toddlers' Sessions.

A weekly examination session is set apart for children between 2 and 5 years of age at the Newton Heath and Openshaw Centres. To the parents in these wards, as their children reach 2 and 3 years old, a card of invitation is delivered personally by the health visitor, who emphasises the need for continued medical supervision and urges them—if they are unable to obtain it otherwise—to bring their children for examination. 791 invitations were sent to 2 year olds, of whom 67 were brought for examination; and 915 were sent to 3 year olds, of whom 43 were brought for examination.

Massage and Remedial Exercises.

This work is performed by a staff of 9 full-time masseuses and part-time masseuses for 3 sessions weekly. Massage treatment is provided at 19 centres, where 49 sessions were held each week. At 8 centres a weekly class of remedial exercises is held for children from 2 to 5 years, for whom exercises are considered better than massage.

Artificial Sunlight.

The number of treatments given was 21,811, and the number of individuals treated was 1,144; of these 49 were adults and 1,095 children.

Dental Clinics.

A session for dental treatment of nursing and expectant mothers and one for children has been held weekly at Cheetham and Chorlton-on-Medlock Centres. Patients are referred from the welfare centres and wartime day nurseries.

Cookery Demonstrations.

It is recognised that one of the causes of ill-health of young children—as well as of the rest of the family—is an unsuitable diet. Cookery demonstrations were provided at six of the infant welfare centres, where mothers were taught the value of food, and its preparation, while their young children are “minded” on the premises.

Voluntary Workers.

During the year 161 voluntary workers gave valuable assistance at the child welfare centres. The total number of attendances of these workers for the year was 8,651, an average of 2·4 workers per session.

The department is greatly indebted to the voluntary workers supplied by the Schools for Mothers for the cordial co-operation they give in the work of the centres by entering the new babies, registering the attendances, and charting the heights and weights of the children.

In 1936 the Schools for Mothers opened a holiday home at Oakleigh, Marple, for mothers with their babies. In 1943, 174 mothers and 229 children had a holiday there of one or two weeks' duration. The home was full during the summer months and had some visitors during the rest of the year.

The Schools for Mothers is to be congratulated on the success of this pioneer work.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are now ante-natal clinics established at 16 centres, where 34 sessions are held weekly. Tri-weekly sessions are held at Openshaw, Collyhurst, Rusholme, and Ardwick; bi-weekly at 10 centres, including Chorlton-on-Medlock, where with Hulme and Higher Ardwick, they are combined with V.D. treatment for mothers and children. 7,131 new mothers were admitted and 37,977 attendances were made.

In addition to the ante-natal sessions provided at the infant welfare centres, there are municipal ante-natal clinics established at Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals.

Post-Natal Clinics.

The after-effects of childbirth continue to give rise to concern and every attempt was made to secure the attendance of mothers for a post-natal examination at one of the 16 ante-natal centres. 275 presented themselves for complete examination at four to six weeks after confinement.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Exercises.

Exercises for mothers during the ante-natal and post-natal periods are held at 4 of the infant welfare centres. At Rusholme, Northenden, and Withington, the exercises are given by a masseuse in the employ of the department. At Levenshulme, by an arrangement with Ancoats Hospital, members of the staff of the Physiotherapy department have continued to conduct these classes. The attendances were—at Rusholme 421, at Northenden 426, at Levenshulme 379, and at Withington 567.

The Superintendent of the Physiotherapy department reports :—

Levenshulme Clinic.

The work in the Clinic has been highly satisfactory. There were 87 cases, which made 507 attendances ; of these 83 were ante-natal, and 4 post-natal.

The majority of cases were treated for weak musculature of the abdominal wall, with resulting postural strain.

Ailing Children.—Hospital Treatment and Follow-up Work.

20 beds for children under 1 year and 10 for children between 1 and 2 years are retained at the Manchester Babies' Hospital.

350 beds for children under 5 years are provided at the Booth Hall Hospital.

Remedial Day Nurseries.

Two such nurseries are maintained by the Schools for Mothers, one next door to the Openshaw Centre and one (the Spence Nursery) in the grounds of the University Settlement at Ancoats. The nurseries are maintained for children between 18 months and 5 years suffering from rickets, malnutrition, and debilitated conditions. Cases for these nurseries are recommended by the centre doctors. The children are retained until they are well or reach 5 years of age.

The Corporation retains 5 beds at each of the nurseries.

Openshaw Day Nursery.

Total number of places for children under 5 years	13
„ „ whole day attendances	1,602
„ „ individual children who attended	21
Number of individual children admitted as Corporation cases	0
(The period of stay varied from 7 days to 44 weeks.)	

Spence Day Nursery.

Total number of places for children under 5 years	22
„ „ whole day attendances	3,636
„ „ individual children who attended	35
Number of individual children admitted as Corporation cases	3
(The period of stay varied from 22 days to 44 weeks.)	

National Milk Scheme.

The National dried milk scheme came into operation at the beginning of August, 1940, and relieved the Corporation of the responsibility with regard to liquid milk. National dried milk was distributed through the child welfare centres to all holders of dried milk permits. A small quantity of the named brands and National dried milk was supplied free on the recommendation of the centre medical officers.

Maternity Beds.

In each of the two large general hospitals—Crumpsall and Withington—the City maintains a maternity unit. These together provide 232 beds. In addition to these the Public Health Committee maintains eight maternity beds (2 in St. Mary's Hospital for first and abnormal cases, 2 in Denison House, 2 in Crossley Hospital, and 2 in Beech Mount). 307 applications were received for these beds, 63 of which were cancelled. Of the remaining 244, 131 were confined during the year. 67 were confined who applied in 1942.

Home Helps.

The arrangements for the supply of home helps in Manchester are made by the Manchester Home Helps Society. This society is subsidised by the Public Health Committee.* 11 home helps attended 228 cases for a total of 423 weeks, this being an average of 1.85 weeks per case. 2 free home helps were granted by the Public Health Committee. These cases extended over a period of 3 weeks.

Applications are made either through the infant welfare centres or direct to the Secretary of the Home Helps Society. All applications are investigated by officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section. If not suitable for a free home help, in accordance with the income scale applicable to grants of milk under the Child Welfare Scheme, the information is passed to the Committee of the Society, which assesses payment.

War-time Nurseries.

Owing to the need for provision being made for the children of war workers, the Government recommended the opening of war-time day nurseries.

At first Manchester was not included in the scheme, but later the need arose and the first day nursery was opened at St. Aidan's Rectory, Bosworth Street, Openshaw, on September 29th, 1941. At the end of 1942, nurseries were open with accommodation for 757 children.

Nurseries Opened in 1943.

<i>Name of Nursery</i>	<i>Opened</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
13, Heaton Road, Withington	January 25th	50 children
Sale Road, Wythenshawe	May 17th	50 „
Smedley Lane, Cheetham	July 19th	50 „
Crossacres Road, Wythenshawe	July 19th	50 „
Metcalf Street, Miles Platting	July 27th	50 „
Sloane Street, Bradford	October 18th	50 „
Rochdale Road, Collyhurst	October 18th	50 „
Rushton Grove, Higher Openshaw	November 25th	50 „
St. Aidan's extension	November 1st	25 „

Each nursery is under the supervision of one of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers.

* As from April 1st, 1944, however, the Municipal Home Helps Service became operative, as a consequence of which the activities of the Manchester Home Helps Society ceased as a voluntary organisation.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.*Children Nursed for Hire or Reward.*

Number of foster-mothers on register on January 1st, 1943.. ..	132
Number of foster-mothers on register on December 31st, 1943	120
Number of children on register on January 1st, 1943	164
Number of children placed on register during year	201
	— 365
Number of children who ceased during year to come under the child life protection provisions	209
Number of children remaining on register on December 31st, 1943 ..	156

Children who ceased to come under Child Life Protection provisions (details).

Returned to parent or relative	142
Attained the age of 9 years	7
Sent to special homes	2
Removed to other districts	5
Admitted to hospitals	26
Deaths	1
Adopted without payment	26
	— 209

Licences Granted.

Licensed for 8 children	1
„ „ 6 „	1
„ „ 4 „	1
„ „ 3 „	1
„ „ 2 „	7
„ „ 1 child	44
„ „ 1 child for 3 months	8
	— 63
Licences renewed permanently (included in above total)	4
Refused	6

Adoptions.

By foster-mothers	17
By other persons	9
	— 26

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION.**Public Health Act, 1936—Section 187-192.**

There were 20 registered nursing homes in Manchester at the beginning of 1943. 6 were registered for maternity patients, 3 for medical patients, 6 for maternity, medical, and surgical, 2 for maternity and medical, 1 for surgical, and 2 for medical and surgical.

There were no applications in 1943.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The health visitors are concerned with the nutrition and general development of children under school age, the health and welfare of their mothers, and the teaching of mothercraft and home management. They are also responsible for the investigation and following-up of certain infectious diseases, scabies, and verminous conditions, and other health educational work as occasion arises.

Staff.

The permanent staff consists of a Superintendent and four assistant superintendents (one of whom is employed for eight months of each year as tutor to the students training as health visitors in the course organised by the College of Technology in co-operation with the Public Health Department), and 67 health visitors.

5 health visitors are still serving with the Army Nursing Service and are replaced by 5 temporary officers. One health visitor and 3 clerks continue to assist the Superintendent with the work of the Local Emergency Organisation for the Nursing Profession and with the recruitment of nurses and the general nursing work of the Public Health Department.

Notification of Births Act.

The total number of notifications was 12,748, as compared with 11,624 in 1942 and 10,929 in 1941. A certain number of these were notified from Blackpool and Prestbury, the mothers being Manchester evacuees.

The following table shows the source of notification and the place of birth:—

By whom notified	Place of Birth						Total	
	Manchester		Blackpool		Prestbury			
	Live	Still	Live	Still	Live	Still	Live	Still
Doctors or Institutions ..	7,566	369	228	4	611	8	8,405	381
Midwives	3,871	91	—	—	—	—	3,871	91
Total	11,437	460	228	4	611	8	12,276	472
							12,748	

Infant Mortality and Young Child Mortality.

1—2 years and 2—5 years per 1,000 Births.

Quinquennial Periods, 1911—1943.

Quinquennial Periods	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality, 1—2 years	Child Mortality, 2—5 years
1911—1915	133·13	45·1	35·5
1916—1920	104·51	34·9	34·3
1921—1925	95·85	34·2	23·9
1926—1930	87·88	26·2	20·9
1931—1935	77·34	18·3	17·6
1936—1940	70·81	11·3	11·3
1941	84·47	10·6	16·3
1942	64·52	5·5	7·6
1943	60·88	5·9	6·8

Ante-natal Care.

To ensure adequate ante-natal care of the mother, should she subsequently become pregnant, the health visitors visit at the end of six months all homes in which still-births and neo-natal deaths have occurred. In 1942, 443 still-births and 304 neo-natal deaths occurred in the city. 1,422 special visits were paid by the health visitors to these mothers and in this way 54 expectant mothers were brought to the notice of the department.

Co-operation with School Medical Service.

Children under five years of age were referred to the School Medical Officer for admission to the Residential School for physically defective children, which is now evacuated to Mobberley Hall. Children showing evidence of such defects are always supervised at home by the health visitors :—

- (a) to ensure that medical treatment is obtained, and
- (b) to help the parents to realise that deformities can be remedied and the efficiency and happiness of the child increased.

2 children were admitted to the Residential Schools for the Deaf during the year.

A report on every child reaching school age known (on the health visitor's final visit) to be suffering from medical defect, or to have an unsatisfactory home environment, is sent to the School Medical Officer. 1,420 such summaries were referred.

Admissions to Hospital of Children under 5 years of age.

30 beds were retained by the Corporation at the Duchess of York Hospital for Babies, 20 cots for children under one year and 10 beds for children one to three years. Recommendations for these beds and for the admission of children to Booth Hall Hospital are made by the medical officers of the child welfare centres.

The number of children recommended for each hospital and the number actually admitted is shown below:—

Hospital	Recommended	Admitted
The Duchess of York Hospital for Babies	Cots	167
	Large beds ..	80
Booth Hall Hospital	171	152
Total	418	387

Welfare of families of men serving with H.M. Forces.

Since the outbreak of war a number of requests have been received from Commanding Officers, Army Welfare Officers, and Service Chaplains for information concerning the families and home circumstances of serving men applying for compassionate leave or posting, or who are anxious about the illness or home care of their children or of their parents. 75 such families were visited. The health visitor was able to deal with the matter causing anxiety and to help the wife or parent with advice.

Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough.

Measles.

The Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939, came into force on October 23rd of that year.

The Ministry of Health's explanatory circular stated that "The Regulations provide for the notification of all cases of measles and whooping cough by medical practitioners to Medical Officers of Health. The object is to enable the department to ascertain readily and rapidly the incidence of these diseases as it may be affected by the displacement of child population caused by the recent emergency measures and the changes that may have occurred in the geographical distribution of the infectious diseases."

Primary cases of German measles only are notifiable. Since March, 1940, cases under 16 years of age only are investigated by the health visitors.

The subjoined table shows the number of cases of measles during the last four epidemics, with a comparison of the deaths of children under and over five years of age.

Measles—1935 to 1943 (inclusive).

	Year	Known Cases	Over 5 years	Children under 5 years	Deaths					Total under 5 years	Total Measles Deaths	Quarter in which most deaths occurred
					Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years			
(1)	1935	9,907	3,387	6,620	16	51	7	10	11	95	99	90 in 4th quarter
	1936	8,807	3,326	5,571	37	46	13	7	5	108	114	104 in 1st quarter
(2)	1937	6,550	2,507	4,043	9	16	6	4	5	40	44	37 in 4th quarter
	1938	9,949	3,166	6,783	13	23	7	5	4	52	60	43 in 1st quarter
(3)	1939	574	209	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
	1940	14,844	5,400	9,444	10	8	3	..	1	5	28	14 in 3rd quarter
(4)	1941	3,869	1,425	2,444	8	7	3	2	1	21	20	16 in 1st quarter
	1942	10,468	3,773	6,695	4	5	2	1	1	13	17	8 in 2nd quarter
(5)	1943	4,419	3,179	1,240	3	6	3	..	..	..	12	8 in 1st quarter

In the following epidemic periods the deaths and mortality rates were as follows:—

	Cases	Deaths	Mortality Rate per cent.
1935—1936	18,714	213	1.14
1937—1938	16,499	104	0.63
1939—1940	15,418	28	0.18
1941—1942	14,337	37	0.26

Treatment of Verminous Conditions and Scabies at Monsall and Withington Clinics.

Vermin.

The Education Department has hitherto been the main source of notification of infestation, but a large number are also discovered by the staff at the two clinics.

The following table gives comparative figures from all sources for the last five years :—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
School Medical Officer	252	1,155	1,109	1,014	1,194
General Practitioners .. .. .	..	6	17	12	26
Voluntary and Municipal Hospitals	1	3	2	1	9
Centre Medical Officers	15	16	11	33	18
Health Visitors	7	60	441	348	295
Applied voluntarily for treatment	17	23	31	42	66
Discovered at Monsall.. .. .	..	28	17	122	1,324
Salvation Army .. .. .	..	31	25	23	43
Refugees, H.M. Forces, Civil Defence .. ..	..	111	36	11	1
Sanitary Inspectors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	70
Business houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9
Ministry of Labour .. .. .	..	..	..	21	1
Ministry of Health .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..
Social Welfare, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	1	6
	292	1,433	1,689	1,632	3,062

Infestation by Head Lice.

Disinfestation of School Children.

The cleansing of school children is the responsibility of the School Medical Department, but the health visitor visits the home of all notified children whose parents have received the statutory notice served under the Education Act requiring them to cleanse the child within 24 hours, in order to discover contacts amongst adults and children under five, and to see that treatment is obtained. The assistance of the Sanitary Section is obtained in persistently verminous cases, and action under the Scabies Order, 1941, may be taken as a last resort.

4 families were served with a statutory notice under the Scabies Order, 1941, requiring them to attend the Town Hall for medical examination. In each case it was possible to persuade the parents to convey their children to the special clinic for treatment and no further action was necessary.

Since 1935 the special steel comb used at Monsall Cleansing Station has been made available to the mothers of verminous children at a reduced price and 369 combs were distributed, as compared with 272 in 1942.

268 school children were compulsorily cleansed at Monsall Clinic and 2,188 adults and children attended for voluntary cleansing at Monsall and Withington clinics. There were no prosecutions by the Education Authority.

The health visitors paid 2,791 visits to the homes of verminous persons.

Scabies.

The main sources of notification of scabies is the Education Department and the health visitors, but many cases are brought to the notice of the Public Health Department either as contacts of those notified by the School Medical Officer, or as new cases. The number notified by general medical practitioners has increased considerably in the last three years.

The source of the notifications is given below:—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
School Medical Officer	713	1,404	2,702	3,121	2,806
Booth Hall Hospital and other municipal hospitals .. .. .	..	1	16	9	253
General Practitioners	160	392	1,126	2,043	2,438
Centre Medical Officers	22	101	254	262	262
Health Visitors	66	219	1,162	2,875	5,326
Applied voluntarily	135	213	337	714	880
Skin Hospital .. .. .	..	582	1,062	896	776
Discovered at Monsall.. .. .	59	6	50	5	35
H.M. Forces	12	71	98	20	10
Salvation Army .. .. .	..	2	4	5	10
Voluntary hospitals	15	14	..	35	92
Refugees, Civil Defence workers, Rest Centres..	..	42	26	25	6
Tuberculosis Department and N.S.P.C.C. ..	..	..	..	8	6
Ministry of Labour .. .. .	..	..	..	3	2
Ministry of Health .. .. .	..	..	..	4	7
Business houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	41
	1,182	3,047	6,837	10,025	12,950

N.S.P.C.C.

The department is again indebted to this Society for valuable assistance. 33 cases were referred for various reasons. The help given by the Society is gratefully acknowledged.

MILK CONTROL.

City Farms.

There are 45 farms in the City with milch herds, including 1 producing Tuberculin Tested and 11 producing Accredited milk. Regular inspections have been carried out by the Milk Control inspectors at each farm, particularly at milking times, and samples of milk have been taken for tubercle bacilli and cleanliness. The milk at 9 of the City farms was found to contain tubercle bacilli and the necessary action was taken.

Over 80 per cent. of the quarterly samples of milk from the 12 designated farms, examined for cleanliness, have been found to be satisfactory. 102 visits have been paid by the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Inspectors, the number of cows examined being 2,379.

City Dairies, Milk Bars, and Milk Shops.

The Milk Control Inspectors have made 3,394 inspections of dairies, milk bars, and milk shops, etc. The inspection and checking of the pasteurising plants at the dairies licensed for this purpose have been carried out at least once monthly in addition to routine visits. 90 complaints regarding premature souring of milk were received from the general public. Investigations were made and appropriate action taken.

Manchester Corporation Hospitals Milk Supply.

Frequent examination of samples of pasteurised milk supplied to the Corporation hospitals and institutions have been made and the results have been generally satisfactory.

The raw milk supplied to Monsall and Booth Hall Hospitals has also been sampled frequently. On one occasion the milk supplied to Monsall Hospital was found to be infected with tuberculosis. Arrangements were therefore made for the milk to be pasteurised until the source of infection had been removed.

The milk produced at Parkgate farm, one of the Langho Colony farms, and consumed at the Colony was on one occasion found to contain tubercle bacilli. The milk was, therefore, heat treated until the herd was certified free from infection.

Raw Milk Supply.

The condition of much of the raw milk supply reaching the City continues to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. In each case particulars of the analyses of these unsatisfactory milks were forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health of the areas producing the milk.

Ice Cream.

The order of the Ministry of Food prohibiting the manufacture of ice cream, which came into force on 1st October, 1942, still remains in force.

TABLE I.
Particulars of Milk Samples.

Samples examined for tubercle bacilli	Samples taken	Found to contain tubercle bacilli
Collected by Sampling Officers at :—		
(a) Railway Stations	—	—
(b) Vehicles entering the city by road	251	14
Collected by Milk Control inspectors at :—		
(a) Hospitals and institutions	78	2
(b) City dairies, milk shops, and milk bars ..	252	1
(c) Vehicles	486	37*
(d) City farms	75	9
(e) Schools	25	—
Samples taken at Abergele Sanatorium farm	12	—
Total	1,179	63

* Included in this figure are 18 samples of bulk milk from depots.

Samples examined for Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis.

Collected at hospitals, dairies, and schools. : 1,334.

TABLE II.
Analysis of Farms Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

County	No. of farmers represented by samples of milk	No. of farmers sending tuberculous milk	Percentage
Cheshire	347	20	5.76
Lancashire	103	15	14.56
Derbyshire	16	1	6.25
Staffordshire	102	6	5.88
Yorkshire	14	—	—
Montgomeryshire	2	—	—
Total	584	42	7.19

TABLE III.
Tuberculous Infection in Milk, 1901—1943.

YEAR	Number of farmers represented by samples of milk	Number of farmers sending tuberculous milk	Percentage	Percentage of farmers from EACH COUNTY whose milk was proved to contain tubercle bacilli			
				Cheshire	Lancashire	Derbyshire	Staffordshire
Total for 42 years (1901—1943)	23,034	2,558	11.10				
1941	606	60	9.90	10.98	13.01	—	7.53
1942	505	64	12.67	12.24	20.00	5.17	7.14
1943	584	42	7.19	5.76	14.56	6.25	5.88

TABLE IV.
Graded and Ungraded Milks (Tuberculosis Rate).

	TUBERCULIN TESTED	ACCREDITED	PASTEURISED	UNGRADED	TOTAL MILKS
Samples taken.. ..	23	79	310	767	1,179
Found to contain tubercle bacilli ..	—	8	—	55	63
Percentage	—	10.13	—	7.04	5.343

NOTE.—The tuberculosis rate for “Accredited” milk given above is apt to be rather misleading. It does not represent truly the amount of tubercle bacilli found in this grade of milk, inasmuch as a large quantity of milk from “Accredited” herds is sold as ordinary ungraded milk and is, therefore, included in the “Ungraded Milk” figure.

TABLE V.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Milk and Dairies Orders.

Registered farm premises and dairies, 31st December, 1943	119
Registered milk shops, 31st December, 1943	782
Persons registered for the sale of milk in properly closed bottles only, 31st December, 1943	1,330
Visits to farms, dairies, milk shops, etc., by Milk Control Inspectors ..	3,394
Applications for registration approved	3
Applications for registration refused	—

TABLE VI.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1941.*Licenses Issued during the Year.*

Producer's licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	1
Dealer's licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	6
Producer's licence to use the designation "Accredited"	11
Dealer's licence to use the designation "Accredited"	6
Dealer's licence to use the designation "Pasteurised" :—	
(a) Pasteurising establishments	13
(b) Shops	3
Supplementary licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" ..	—
Supplementary licence to use the designation "Accredited"	—
Supplementary licence to use the designation "Pasteurised"	5

WORK OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTORS.*Swimming Baths.*

Visiting of Corporation and privately owned swimming baths was increased, 82 visits being made.

The necessity for skilled continuous control of the operation of the filtration and chemical treatment plants was illustrated at one bath where the prevalence of an inflammatory condition of the eyes of bathers called for an investigation. This revealed that during the temporary breakdown of the alkali and chlorine dosage plant excessive dosage by hand had produced an alkali and residual chlorine content sufficient to produce a distinct inflammation of the conjunctivae. The management concerned undertook the overhaul of the plant and its operation and there has not been any recurrence of the trouble.

Following the repeated absence or excessively low amounts of residual chlorine at another bath, the management responded to a request from the Department and installed a modern gas dosage apparatus which has produced vastly improved results.

The general standards operating remain below those of pre-war and, although extenuating war-time difficulties in the supply of labour and materials to secure adequate maintenance and repair of plant do apply, the attainment of improved standards need not await the return of peace-time conditions. More effective supervision by the managements concerned will produce substantial improvement and attention continues to be directed to this more immediate objective.

Vermin.

There was a pronounced increase in the number of calls made upon the Special Inspectors with regard to the eradication of a wide range of insect pests, both in domestic and business premises. There is no evidence to indicate that this was correlated with any general increased incidence of infestation, but an increased number of relatively minor infestations, particularly in dwellinghouses did involve insect pests of stored products. This experience confirmed the need for housewives periodically to examine and clean out their food cupboards containing emergency stocks of cereals, etc.

The formation of a new collection of specimens of insects has been commenced with the assistance of the specialised knowledge and experience of H. Britten, Esq., F.R.E.S. This venture arises as a supplement to the technical library of the Sanitary inspectors in the department, and it is anticipated that its development will prove to be of practical help in this branch of the department's activities.

SANITARY SECTION.**Food Supervision.***Adulteration of Food and Drugs.*

Samples procured (representing 131 different articles of food and drugs)	3,559
Samples contravening the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations (equivalent to 6·24 per cent. of the total samples)	222
Milk samples analysed	1,630
Milk samples adulterated or unsatisfactory (equivalent to 12·94 per cent. of the samples analysed)	211

The adulterations are mostly minor ones. Of the 211 unsatisfactory milk samples 5 were seriously adulterated, whilst of the 222 total samples 6 only came within that category.

Legal proceedings were instituted in connection with 6 adulterated samples, as under:—

Article	Cases	Nature of Irregularity	Result of Legal Proceedings
Milk	3	Deficient in fat	Fines imposed in 2 instances, totalling £15. One case dismissed.
Milk	2	Added water	Dismissed on payment of costs.
" Vita-Nerva " Tonic	1	Chiefly water with a small amount of flavouring agent	Fined 10/-. Wholesaler summoned by vendor—Fine of £10 imposed. Manufacturer summoned by wholesaler — Fine of £30 imposed.

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925—1927.

All samples governed by the Regulations were examined by the City Analyst for the presence of preservatives. One informal sample of coffee and chicory extract was reported to contravene the regulations. This sample contained preservative (benzoic acid) which was not declared by label. A formal sample was unobtainable as the stock had been sold.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Samples of condensed milk examined	22
Samples of condensed milk contravening the regulations	Nil
Samples of dried milk examined	21
Samples of dried milk contravening the regulations	Nil

Artificial Cream—Section 28, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Number of registered premises at 31st December, 1943	2
--	---

The Synthetic Cream (Restriction) Order, 1940, made by the Minister of Food, which came into force on 9th December, 1940, prohibits the manufacture of artificial cream.

Registration of Factories and Wholesale Premises.

Section 34, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

(a) Margarine factories: On register	1
(b) Wholesale dealers in margarine	102
(c) Butter factories	2
Visits paid to registered premises	105

Food Preparation Premises.

Sections 13 and 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Registered premises at 31st December, 1943: 450.

One or more of the undermentioned foods are prepared at the registered premises:—

Sausages, potted meat, brawn, roast and boiled ham, pressed, pickled, cooked, etc., beef and tongue, roast pork, bacon, boiled shell fish, fish pastes, pickled fish, pickled onions.

Inspections	770
Minor defects or dirty conditions remedied as a result of departmental action.. .. .	18

It has been impracticable during the war to secure full compliance in a number of instances with the local authority's requirements under section 13, and final adjudication on the question of registration in these cases is deferred for the time being. There were no prosecutions.

Restaurant and Cafe Kitchens.

Premises recorded in the department at 31st December, 1943	287
Inspections during the year 1943	2,379
Minor defects or dirty conditions remedied after cautions	96

In addition to the above, 1,083 inspections were made of 84 factory canteens. At 62 canteens the requirements of section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were fulfilled after specifications had been sent to the occupiers and work was in progress at 17 other canteens at the end of the year. Dirty conditions were remedied after cautions in 135 instances.

Butchers' Shops and Bacon Stores.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924—1935.

Inspections	1,400
Defects or dirty conditions remedied after cautions	16
Prosecution for dirty conditions instituted	1
Fined	1
Amount of fine imposed	£2

Sale of Food on Open Sites.

(Byelaws—section 70, Manchester Corporation Act, 1934.)

Open sites in the City used for the sale of food	7
Visits	119
Unsatisfactory conditions reported	Nil

Cleansing of Houses and Appurtenances.

Dirty or verminous houses cleansed after verbal caution by inspectors .	70
Dirty or verminous houses cleansed after service of preliminary notice	31
Dirty or verminous houses cleansed after service of statutory notice ..	2
	<hr/> 103
Certificates issued by sanitary inspectors and health visitors for free supply of lime and loan of brushes for limewashing	220
Number of brushes loaned for the purpose	231
Pounds of lime distributed	5,138

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

Houses-let-in-lodgings at 31st December, 1943 (including 350 which are "farmed" houses)	904
Inspections made as to compliance with byelaws	8,682
Infringements of byelaws remedied as result of verbal cautions	178
Preliminary notices served to cleanse premises	35
Preliminary notices complied with	32
Statutory notices served to cleanse premises	3
Statutory notices complied with	—

Common Lodging Houses.

At the commencement of the year the occupation of common lodging houses in the City was as follows :—

Type	Number of Premises	Registered Accommodation	Average Occupation
Males	28	3,339	1,953
Females	4	334	171
Total	32	3,673	2,124

With a view to considering the renewal of registration of the existing lodging houses a survey of their structural and sanitary condition was undertaken and, in each case, the opinion of the City Architect was obtained with regard to means of escape in case of fire. Many of the premises were found to be totally unsuitable for use as common lodging houses, particularly as regards means of escape in case of fire and, in other respects, including structural conditions.

Where it was considered practicable to render the premises satisfactory, specifications of the necessary work were sent to the keepers. In other cases reports were submitted to the Public Health Committee and re-registration was refused.

During the year 10 lodging houses for males and 1 for females were closed due to unsuitability of the premises. Particulars of the accommodation thus discontinued are as follows:—

Type	Number of Premises	Accommodation	Average Occupation
Males	10	438	293
Females	1	31	25
Total	11	469	318

3 lodging houses for males were considered to be satisfactory on completion of the necessary work and were re-registered by the Corporation. One lodging house for females was registered.

At the remainder of the premises, work is in progress to improve the means of escape in case of fire, including the lighting and marking of fire exits and the provision of fire extinguishing equipment. Electric light is being substituted for gas in one lodging house, and in three others the ablution facilities have been improved by the provision of additional wash basins with supplies of hot and cold water. Though there is still room for improvement at some of the premises, the general standard of cleanliness has been much improved through departmental action.

The inspectors have kept a close watch on beds and bedding and the attention of keepers has been drawn to the necessity of preventing potential spread of parasitic diseases and verminous conditions. As a result, a number of lodgers were treated for verminous, etc., conditions at Monsall Clinic and the beds and bedding subsequently disinfected.

On 31st December, 1943, the accommodation afforded at common lodging houses in the City, including those where registration has been renewed and premises where work is in progress, was as under :—

Type	Number of Premises	Registered Accommodation	Average Occupation
Males	18	2,901	1,660
Females	3	303	146
Total	21	3,204	1,806

Inspections of common lodging houses 1,072

Dirty conditions were remedied after caution in 39 cases and obstructions to fire exits were removed in two instances after keepers had been warned by the inspectors.

Two prosecutions were instituted. In one case the keeper was fined £2 for dirty conditions and in the other, where a fire exit was obstructed, a fine of £1 was imposed.

Caravans.

Inspection of caravans and their sites 91

Section 18, Manchester Corporation Act, 1891, enables the Corporation to take proceedings in connection with the unauthorised erection of structures without licence. These powers are administered by the Town Planning Committee. Reports with regard to 2 structures were referred to that Committee.

The Corporation also possesses limited powers to prevent nuisance by virtue of byelaws made under section 9 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885.

Rent Restriction Acts.

5 applications were received from tenants for certificates that houses in their occupation were not in a reasonable state of repair. Certificates were issued in three cases. In the other two cases no further action was necessary as the work involved was effected within a short time of the receipt of the applications.

Water Supplies.

Town's Water.

The sources of supply are impounding reservoirs in the Lake District and in the Longdendale Valley.

Two cottages in the neighbourhood of Crumpsall derive water from a spring and in parts of Wythenshawe wells form the source of supply.

With these exceptions, the whole of the City is supplied with Town's water.

Water samples taken :—

For bacteriological examination	46
For chemical examination	46

The Waterworks Department undertakes routine sampling of water in various stages of supply. That department is kept informed of the results of analyses performed for the Public Health Department and vice versa.

Reports about 56 houses where the water pressure was unsatisfactory were referred to the Waterworks Department.

Well Water.

18 wells in Wythenshawe furnish water to 25 houses. Of these, 2 wells only, which supply 2 houses, are considered to be satisfactory. As regards the remaining 16 wells the nearest service mains are such distances away that provision of town's water to the 23 houses concerned is impracticable. The tenants of these houses have been advised to boil all water intended for drinking purposes.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Smoke Abatement.

In September, 1943, the Minister of Home Security issued instructions to certain local authorities, including Manchester, removing the temporary restrictions on the administration of smoke abatement legislation which had been in force since 1940.

All industrial undertakings having chimneys at their premises were notified in writing of the changed conditions and the four smoke inspectors of the department resumed observations of factory chimneys, on the patrol system.

Particulars of the work done are as follows:—

Timed observations taken	65
Revealing black smoke two minutes and over in half-hour periods	26
Revealing smoke, other than black, and causing nuisance	1
Revealing black smoke under two minutes	16
Not revealing black smoke (taken upon complaints) ..	22
Total amount of black smoke observed (in minutes)	212·5
Average amount of black smoke observed (in minutes) per observation revealing black smoke ..	5·06
Special reports	3
Complaints received from all sources	4
Visits to works <i>re</i> smoke abatement	999
Premises where inspector recommended plant to be altered, improved, or repaired	1
Plant altered, etc., as a result of inspector's recommendations	1
Cases reported to Committee	27
Cases cautioned or excused by Committee	24
Statutory notices served	3
Statutory orders lapsing for various reasons	19
Approximate number of chimneys	1,338

Causes to which smoke emissions were attributed.

Of the 27 cases reported to the Committee where chimneys emitted smoke for two minutes or over in the half-hour period, the nuisance was found to be due to the undermentioned causes:—

Bad firing	9
Unsuitable fuel	5
Bad firing and unsuitable fuel	3
Fireman having other duties to perform combined with bad firing	2
Insufficient boiler plant	3
Structural defects in plant	1
Unskilled fireman	2
Abnormal demand on plant	2

Offensive Trades.

Offensive trades in the City at 31st December, 1943, 69:—

Blood manure manufacturers .. 1	Gut scraping 3
Soap boiling 4	Pickle and sauce manufacturers .. 6
Tallow melting 1	Rag and bone dealing 24
Tripe boiling 6	Rubber paste or solution spreading 9
Fish curing 1	Size making 2
Oil distilling 2	Manure manufacture 1
Tanning 4	Rubber substitute manufacture .. 2
Fat melting 3	
Visits to premises where offensive trades are carried on	165
Minor defects or dirty conditions remedied as a result of verbal cautions	1
Applications granted for extensions of limited licences ..	2
Observations <i>re</i> effluvium nuisances	455

Shops Acts, 1912—1936.

Shops Act, 1912.

Orders made by the City Council for exemption from compulsory closing or for “fixing the closing day” or for “fixing the closing hours”	46
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Shops Act, 1934, Section 10.

Visits by shops inspectors for the purposes of the Act	2,822
Kata thermometer readings <i>re</i> ventilation and temperature	17
Minor defects or dirty conditions remedied as a result of verbal cautions	8
Inspections of shops for all purposes	3,703
Number of shops on register at 31st December, 1943.. .. .	19,134

Offences against the Shops Acts.

Offence	Intimations sent	Intimations complied with *
Failure to exhibit prescribed form <i>re</i> assistants' half holiday	12	13
Failure to exhibit notices and keep prescribed records <i>re</i> employment of young persons	11	12
Failure to exhibit prescribed form <i>re</i> seats for female shop assistants	8	7
Non-provision of sanitary conveniences	1	..
Totals	32	32

* Includes some intimations sent in 1942.

Tips.

Tips in use by Cleansing Department at 31st December, 1943	9
Tips in use by other Corporation Departments at 31st December, 1943	8
Tips in use by private persons at 31st December, 1943	35
Total tips in use at 31st December, 1943	52
Inspections of Corporation tips	64
Inspections of private tips	244
Total inspections of tips	308
Tips at which unsatisfactory conditions were remedied	4

Stables.

Stables in the City at 31st December, 1943	796
Accommodation provided	3,354 horses, 15 ponies
Inspections during 1943	2,780
Minor structural defects remedied on request	1
Dirty conditions or the removal of manure effected after verbal caution	25
Stables where manure was removed after preliminary notice	7

Canal Boats.

Canal boats on the register at 31st December, 1943:—

Horse drawn	176
Oil driven	9
Steam driven	—

Total 185

Inspections	1,289
Infringements of the Regulations reported	27

Infringements dealt with by notice:—

Nature of Infringement	Reported	Defects— Included in Notices	Defects remedied
			Notices served
Boats requiring painting	4	4	1
Marking of boats	4	4	3
Absence of certificate	3	3	2
General defects	8	8	5
Totals	19	19	11

The 8 infringements shown above were receiving the attention of the owners concerned at the end of the year.

Infringements dealt with by caution:—

Verbal cautions with respect to dirty conditions, temporary overcrowding, and non-production of registration certificates	8
Complied with	6

The general regulations governing the conditions whereby canal boats may be used as dwellings were made sixty-five years ago (1878) under the Canal Boats Act, 1877. They need drastic revision.

Rag Flock Acts. 1911—1928.

Visits to premises where rag flock is made, used, or likely to be used	678
Statutory samples obtained	73
Samples which conformed to the prescribed standard of cleanliness..	71
Samples which failed to conform to the prescribed standard of cleanliness	2
Cases not proceeded with because of insufficient evidence to prove that the material had been woven, knitted, or felted.. .. .	2
Premises where rag flock is made	1
Known premises in the City where rag flock may be used in the manufacture of:—	
Bedding	35
Upholstery	57
Cushions	11
Total	103

There is a pressing need for legislation to prevent the use of unclean fillings in the manufacture of bedding, upholstery, and other domestic articles. Rag flock is the only filling which is required to conform to a standard of cleanliness, and then only when used in bedding, upholstery, or cushions. There are no restrictions regarding its use in children's toys, tea cosies, etc., however unclean it may be.

The standard required does not necessarily entail washing as it can be achieved by soaking dirty old rags (from which some of the material is made) in water.

At the close of the last war large quantities of old mattresses, pillows, etc., from army camps and hospitals were disposed of and the fillings re-used without cleansing.

Unless adequate safeguards are effected there is a danger this will recur. It is therefore essential in the interests of public health and of the workers in the bedding and upholstery industry, that adequate legislation should be drafted to ensure cleansing of all such fillings.

HOUSING SURVEY SECTION.

The normal work of the section continues to be limited by the operation of the Postponement of Works Order. In spite of this, increasing dilapidations in domestic property throughout the City have made it necessary to take action to ensure the safety of public and tenants. In Clearance Areas, notices to quit have been served under the Clearance Order, and the demolition left to the discretion of the owners, subject to the requirements of the City Architect with regard to prevention of danger to the public being fulfilled. Outside Clearance Areas, action has been taken under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936. In these cases, where the house, on inspection, has proved to be unfit and irremediable at reasonable expense, and where the City Architect has reported dangerous conditions, the owners have been approached and have undertaken the demolition of the houses, subject to the rehousing of their tenants by the Corporation. Undertakings in respect of 41 houses have been signed during the year.

Rehousing in these cases has been effected either by the tenants themselves finding alternative accommodation, or by the Corporation (a) in Corporation houses which have become vacant and available for re-letting, (b) in houses reconditioned by the Corporation under Circular 2871. The removal and any necessary disinfestation has been arranged by the department.

The following table shows the clearances effected during the year and the work outstanding at the end of 1943.

Clearance Areas, etc. Progress Report, 1933—1943.

	HOUSES VACATED			HOUSES DEMOLISHED			Number of Families in Areas	FAMILIES MOVED			FAMILIES MOVED DURING 1943			
	Total to Dec., 1942	During 1943	Balance out-standing	Total to Dec., 1942	During 1943	Balance out-standing		By Corpora-tion	Own Account	Total to 1942	By Corpora-tion	Own Account	Total	Balance out-standing
Clearance areas confirmed and completed	5107	..	..	5107	..	..	5738	4344	1394	5738	..	..	..	..
Areas confirmed, not completed	3497	166	128	3463	69	259	3719	2740	684	3424	40	124	164	131
Areas represented awaiting confirmation	351	107	3950	351	107	3950	4622	..	357	357	..	103	103	4162
Areas inspected not represented	87	2	526	87	2	526	671	..	89	89	..	2	2	580
Individual unfit houses ..	169	42	7	155	8	55	182	97	51	148	27	1	28	6
	9211	317	4611	9163	186	4790	14932	7181	2575	9756	67	230	297	4879
	9528 + 4611			9349 + 4790			9756			9756	+ 297			4879
	14139			14139			14139			14932				

Abatement of Overcrowding.

414 houses were recorded as overcrowded on December 31st, 1942, and 35 new cases were reported during the year. These were investigated and as a result 64 cases were abated, leaving 385 cases outstanding at the end of 1943. The cessation of new building has made it difficult for the Housing Department to offer alternative new accommodation in these cases, but the Director of Housing is giving them priority in the re-letting of existing Corporation houses as these become vacant.

The 64 cases abated during the year consisted of :—

- (a) 41 families (270 persons) who made their own arrangements ; and
- (b) 23 families (191) persons moved to Corporation houses.

In 3 cases the furniture and effects were disinfested at Monsall Disinfecting Station.

A tabular statement in the form required by the Ministry is appended.

(a)	(i) Dwellings overcrowded at end of the year (1943)	..	385
	(ii) Families dwelling therein	.. .. .	386
	(iii) Persons dwelling therein	.. .. .	3,010
(b)	New cases of overcrowding reported during the year (1943)	.. .. .	35
(c)	(i) Cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (1943)		64
	(ii) Persons concerned in such cases	.. .. .	461
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	.. .. .	—

Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.

All cases of bug infestation reported to the department are investigated by the Housing Inspectors and eradictory measures suggested. The work done is shown in the following table:—

	Found to be Infested	Fumigated with HCN	Other Methods of Treatment
Corporation houses	249	113	108 Sulphur dioxide, etc.
Privately owned houses (referred by Chief Sanitary Inspector)	646	134	512 Sulphur dioxide, chloride of lime and other remedial measures
Vacated unfit houses (Sections 11 and 25, Housing Act, 1936)	30	29	(1 outstanding)
Other premises:—			
Business premises	20	7	13
Firewatchers' quarters ..	46	9	37
A.R.P. Depots and Shelters	8	4	4
Home Guard quarters ..	5	2	3
Police Stations	1	2	..
Rest Centre	1	1	..
Swimming bath	1	..	1
	82	25	58
			(1 from last year)
	1,007	301	678

Removals.

To prevent the spread of infestation from one house to another removals are arranged by the department so that fumigation of the furniture and effects can be more easily carried out. This is done at Monsall Disinfecting Station under contract by a fumigation contractor.

The following removals have been arranged during the year:—

From individual unfit houses and Clearance Areas to Corporation houses	55
From houses outside Clearance Areas to Corporation houses ..	97
From overcrowded houses to Corporation houses	3
Private removals at the request of the tenant where fumigation of furniture and effects is requested	7
	<hr/>
	162
	<hr/>

In connection with these removals, arrangements were also made at Monsall Cleansing Station for bathing and the disinfection of personal clothing of families. The following persons availed themselves of the facilities provided:—

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males	73	107	180
Females	126	108	234
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	199	287	414
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Billeting Survey Staff.*Survey of Vacant Houses.*

Billeting surveys in 1942 showed that there were 11,317 vacant houses, of which 7,004 were regarded as habitable and 4,313 as uninhabitable. Habitability was assessed by the temporary billeting staff and was not related to Housing Act standards. It was suggested to the Housing Committee by the Ministry of Health that many of these houses might be "capable of contributing to the solution of Manchester's immediate housing problem," and, in November, 1942, the Medical Officer of Health was asked to make a detailed survey of the 7,000 houses. A revised survey of vacant houses in the City was therefore

made and those found still vacant outside actual or potential clearance areas were inspected in detail by 10 sanitary inspectors. The report was submitted in March, 1943. The survey resulted in the following figures:—

Vacant houses considered habitable (1942 survey)	7,004
Vacant houses considered not habitable	4,313
	<hr/>
	11,317
Vacant houses situated in existing or potential Clearance Areas and not considered suitable for repair	6,390
	<hr/>
Balance—Houses reported vacant in 1942 and which might be utilisable	4,927
Additional houses found vacant during the survey	224
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Total houses surveyed	5,151
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Houses found to be re-occupied on detailed survey ..	2,669
Houses demolished since 1942 survey	236
Houses inspected in detail and details sent to the Director of Housing	2,246
	<hr/>
	5,151

The houses reported to the Director of Housing were classified as :—

Remediable at reasonable expense	1,606
Irremediable at reasonable expense	640
	<hr/>
	2,246
	<hr/>

The information available has been utilised by the police billeting officers as the basis of their search for accommodation for Forces billeted in the City.

General Housing Position in the City.

The billeting surveys have shown that a large percentage of the houses are not occupied to capacity, which indicates that the amount of overcrowding in the City cannot be excessive. The information obtained is arranged so that at fairly short notice an estimate of the location and amount of overcrowding can be prepared. The tenant and lodger population of the City has been ascertained as at the end of 1943, and also the population of school age.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Infestation Order, 1943.

Complaints.

564 complaints of the presence of rats or mice, affecting 1,604 premises were dealt with in 1943.

These may be divided as follows :—

508 were primary complaints involving 1,455 premises.

56 concerned 149 premises where re-infestation had occurred.

Conditions Found.

Of the 1,604 premises included in the above categories, 1,066 were infested with rats, 522 were infested with mice, and at 16 premises no visible evidence of rats or mice could be found.

At 435 (40·81 per cent.) of the 1,066 infested premises, rats had obtained ingress to the interior of the building, at 631 premises (59·19 per cent.) infestation was confined to yards, passages, land, and gardens.

Causes of Infestation.

Defective and disused drains and sewers were responsible for the infestation of 51·13 per cent. of the premises infested with rats.

Destruction.

Rodents destroyed by the public : 260 rats, 190 mice.

Rodents destroyed by 3 professional rat-catchers : 4,682 rats, 607 mice.

Poison baits laid by the public and rat-catchers : 58,640.

Poison baits taken by rodents : 15,700.

Corporation Departments have also carried out destruction in land, buildings and sewers under their control :—

Poison baits laid : 26,335.

Poison baits taken by rodents : 19,710.

74·8 per cent. of baits laid were taken.

Rodents destroyed by means other than poison : 5,528 rats, 426 mice.

Note.—24,186 of the poison baits were laid in the city sewers by the Highways Department. Of these, 18,513 were taken.

Infestation Order, 1943.

This Order, which came into operation on May 16th, 1943, is in addition to any duties or obligations imposed upon occupiers of land or Local Authorities under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and gives the Corporation authority to employ "Rodent Operators" for the purpose of destroying rats at the expense of the occupier. Authority was obtained from the Public Health Committee to employ six such operators.

Directions from the Ministry of Food were received on November 9th, 1943, to carry out the provisions of the Order.

Abstract of Registrar General's Health Reports, 1911 to 1943.

* Excluding Abortion

† From 1931 Rates for Maternal Mortality are based on Live and Still Births.





CITY OF MANCHESTER.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

ON THE

Provision of Health Centres.

16th September, 1943.

To the Public Health Committee.

HEALTH CENTRES.

The Medical Officer of Health submits the following report in accordance with the request of the Committee for a report on health centres.

VISITATION OF CENTRES IN OTHER AREAS.

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health, accompanied, in some cases, by the Deputy Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the City Architect, visited health centres at Bristol, Finsbury, and Darwen, and conferred with the Medical Directors of the Pioneer Health Centre, Peckham.

City of Bristol (Pop. : 397,012).

Two health centres were inspected—one on an island site in a congested part of the City and a more recent one in the grounds of a municipal general hospital. Both are excellent examples of health centres, of sound and attractive design, and are probably the best of their type to be seen in this country. They provide accommodation for maternity and child welfare, school medical service, tuberculosis clinics, and facilities for diagnosis and treatment ancillary to these services, including dentistry, physio-therapy, and radiology. The radiological facilities are available to the general practitioners in the City.

The City of Bristol has been outstandingly active in providing health centres. In the last seven years, one central and four branch centres have been built. The central centre is said already to be too small. The weekly attendance at all centres is approximately 10,000.

Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury (Pop.: 69,888).

This is a small centre of original and attractive construction, providing maternity and child welfare and school medical service facilities on a small scale, the borough being a small one. The centre houses the Public Health Department, with accommodation for the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. A section of the centre is used as a clinic for foot ailments. This unusual provision is most popular and the clinic is, in consequence, a busy one. Good mortuary provision has been made.

Generally, the health centre meets the needs of a small area, but would not be suitable for a division of a large administrative area.

Borough of Darwen (Pop.: 36,012).

This health centre is the newest in England and was opened in November, 1942. The site was formerly occupied by very old property. The premises are designed to accommodate under one roof the whole of the health services of the town. The ground floor is utilised for maternity and child welfare purposes and comprises lecture Hall, child welfare clinic, ante and post natal clinic, health visitors' room, speech therapy and child guidance clinic, perambulator shed and kitchen. The upper floor provides accommodation for the Medical Officer of Health and his administrative staff, and a school clinic, consisting of medical inspection room, dental surgery, waiting rooms, and clerical department.

The building is well planned and constructed and represents an invaluable asset to an area the size of the Borough of Darwen, but again is unsuitable for a division of a large administrative area.

Pioneer Health Centre, Peckham.

It was impossible, unfortunately, to see this centre because it was closed in 1939, following the outbreak of war. We had the advantage, however, of a prolonged discussion with the Medical Directors. The Pioneer Health Centre was opened at Peckham and was provided and maintained partly by public and private subscriptions and by the weekly subscriptions of member families.

The following were the conditions of membership :—

- “ 1. Only families may join, not individuals.
2. They must live within the arbitrarily defined area which the Centre serves. This is bounded on three sides by railway lines and on the fourth by a main road. It contains between 4,500 and 5,000 families.
3. Each individual in each family must come up for the regular health overhaul.

Fees.—Each member-family pays 1s. a week, which covers father, mother, and any children under 16 years old. Children over 16 have the right to join with their family, if they are living at home, and they are charged a further 6d. a week each unless still at school. All the club activities, e.g., swimming, gymnasium, roller-skating, etc., are free for the children under 16, whereas small charges are made for all of them to adults and children over 16, not still at school.”

The building contains reception rooms, consulting rooms, laboratory, band room, billiards, table tennis and darts rooms, swimming bath, children's pool, gymnasium, cafeteria, theatre, lounge, and children's covered play space. Shortly, this is a community centre with social facilities, including games and sport and educational opportunities. All members are under medical observation and advice is given but no actual treatment.

The Peckham Health Centre is a highly interesting social experiment with boundless possibilities, but further experience is necessary. The interruption due to the war is unfortunate. Assuming that the experiment proves to be successful, the widespread introduction of the system would be uneconomic unless the existing personal preventive medicine services were abandoned as such, and much more proof would be required before one would be prepared to recommend such a sweeping change.

PRESENT POSITION IN MANCHESTER.

(A) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*

There are 22 of these centres in the City providing facilities for expectant and nursing mothers and children up to 5 years of age. The premises were originally built for other purposes and are used as centres for varying periods, some after conversion, and some not. Many are inadequate from the point of view of size, unsuitable as to accommodation and arrangement, badly lit, badly ventilated, relatively dirty, in poor decorative repair, and have inadequate, unsatisfactory, and even primitive sanitary arrangements. Attempts have been made to ameliorate these conditions with little success, because of the inherent defects of the premises, and owing to the fact that, in many cases, the control and care of the buildings are not in the hands of the Public Health Department or other Corporation Departments. The dinginess has been accentuated by war conditions, as it has not been possible to decorate.

An efficient health centre must be bright, attractive, and convenient, forming a focus of social activities as well as providing medical service. Health education, including the teaching of mothercraft, must be in the forefront of the health effort. Examinations of expectant mothers should only be conducted under the best possible conditions. Children, our greatest national asset, need colourful, comfortable, and clean surroundings.

By contrast, the dismal conditions indicated above make the existing medical service difficult and much less efficient and valuable than it could and should be. It is not easy to teach cleanliness and to indicate the road to health under such conditions, and the display of artistic and cheerful health posters, advocating cleanliness and preventive measures, on dirty, damp, and dilapidated walls, makes poor propaganda.

(B) *School Medical Clinics.*

The Medical Officer of Health would not wish to presume to investigate or comment on these in detail, since they are outside his province, but he understands that there are 10 general school clinics, each of which has a dental section, one special clinic, one dental clinic, one child guidance clinic and one orthopædic clinic. Three of these are of relatively modern construction and built as such—the others are converted buildings. He is advised that most of the existing clinics could well be replaced by more commodious and modern buildings, and that some additional clinics are required.

PROPOSED NEW HEALTH CENTRES.

Assuming a normal population of 750,000, the City may conveniently be regarded as divisible into 15 units, each containing roughly 50,000 persons. Each unit of 50,000 of population should have one main health centre and four subsidiary health centres, each subsidiary health centre serving 10,000 persons and the main health centre acting as a subsidiary centre for 10,000 persons, and also as a main health centre for the whole unit of 50,000 persons. These figures should be regarded as subject to some modification in the light of town planning necessities. The more elaborate facilities would be concentrated at the main health centre, whilst the subsidiary centres would be smaller, of simpler design, and with less elaborate equipment. This arrangement would ensure that a health centre would be within easy reach of every home, and that a main centre would be within relatively easy reach. A health centre is of reduced value if it is too far from the homes of the people it is designed to serve. On this basis the City requires 75 health centres—15 main and 60 subsidiary.

COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL SERVICE HEALTH CENTRES.

There are two types of health centres, viz.: (a) the type described above, and (b) the health centre for group medical practice under a comprehensive medical service. Such a service is still in the melting pot. It is not yet known whether group practice will come into being or under what conditions, and it would, therefore, be unprofitable to consider details of proposed buildings, or what the administrative relationship of the two types of health centres should be. Nevertheless, it is felt that if the second type of health centre should be required, it should be linked with a health centre of the first type, in order to ensure efficiency with economy.

TYPE OF HEALTH CENTRE.

The City Architect and the Medical Officer of Health have planned a typical main health centre, and the City Architect has prepared plans and drawings based

CITY OF MANCHESTER. PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.



HEALTH CENTRE. PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

G. NOEL HILL, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.
CITY ARCHITECT SEPT 1943

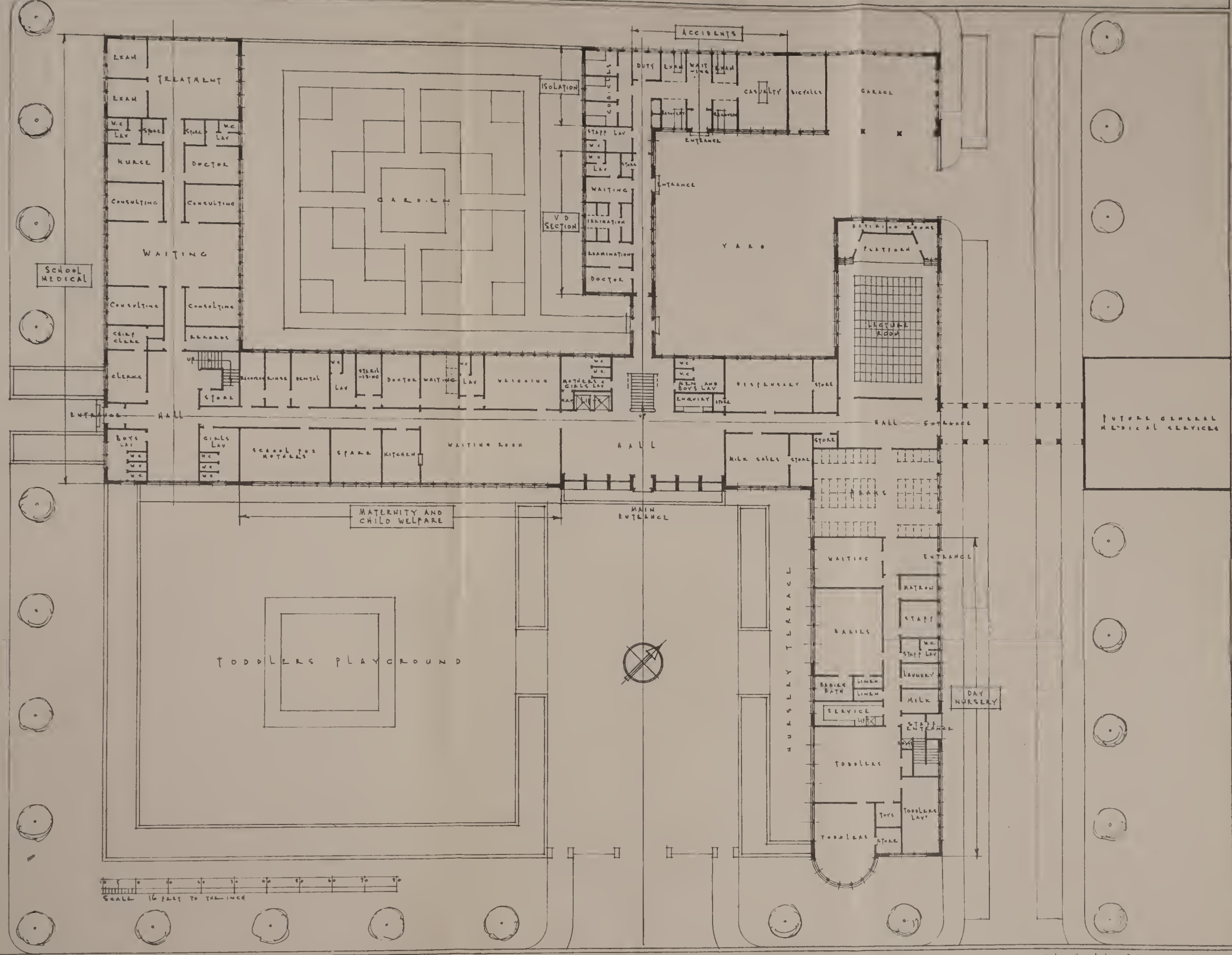


HEALTH CENTRE.

AXONOMETRIC VIEW.



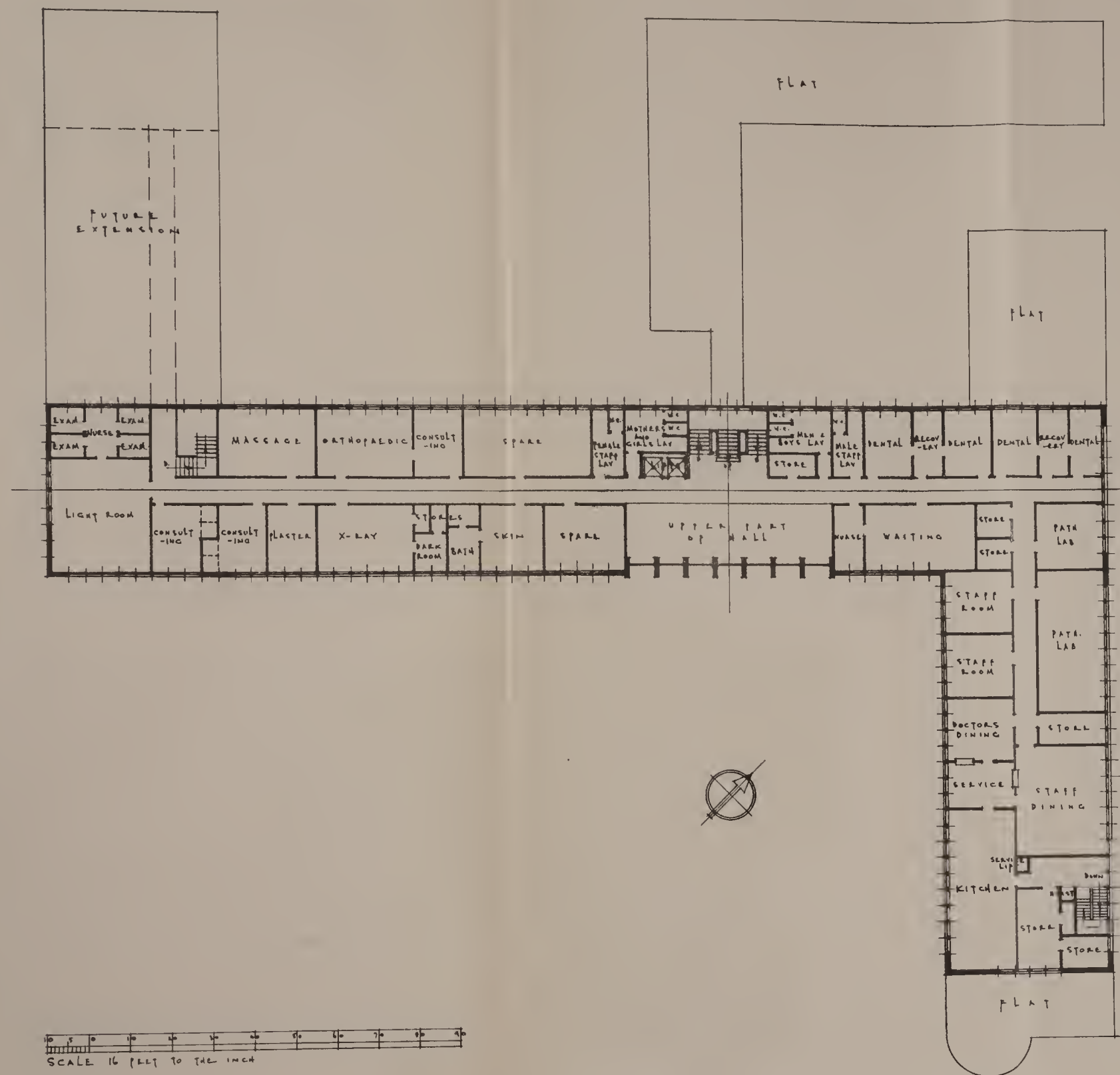
CITY OF MANCHESTER, PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE



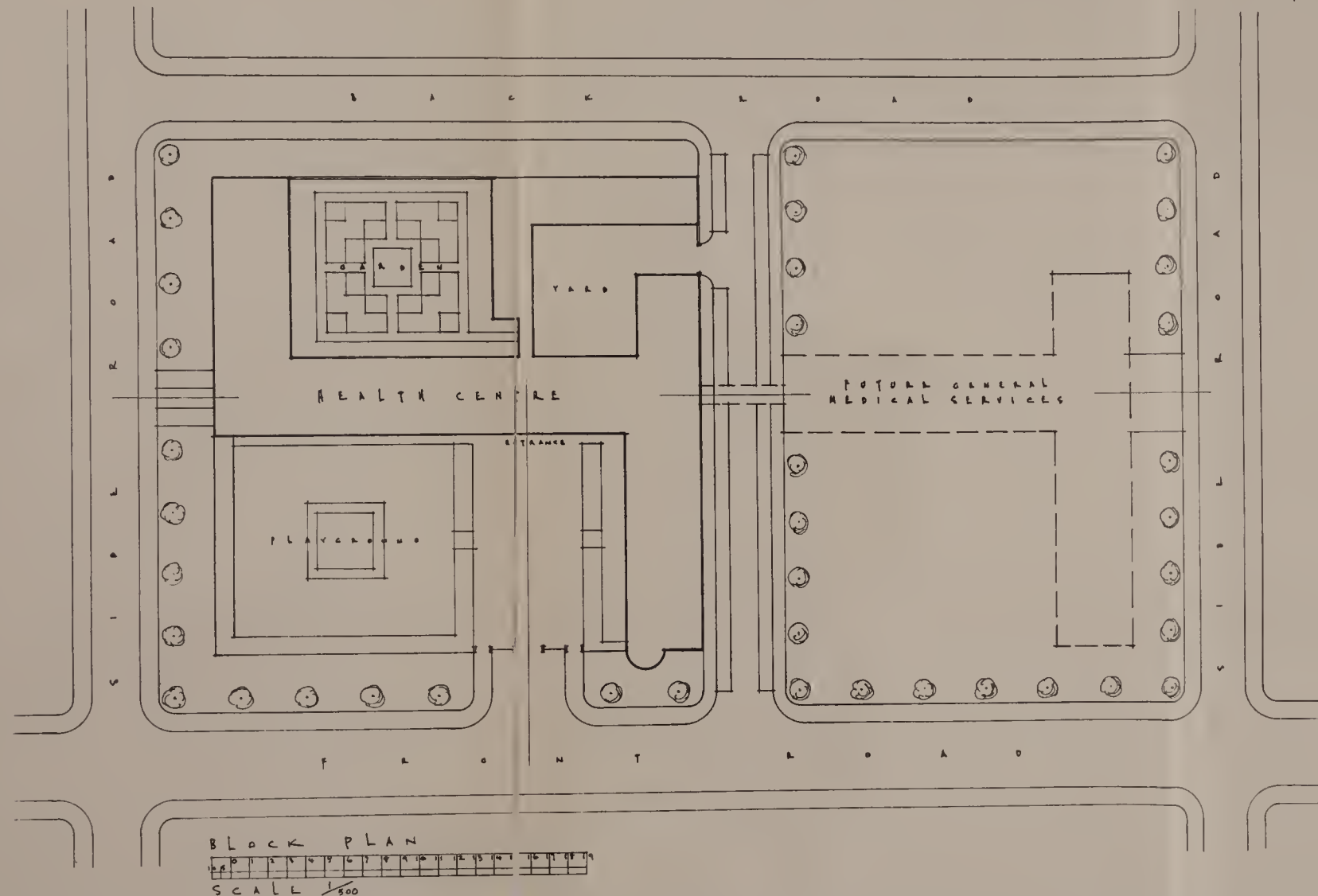
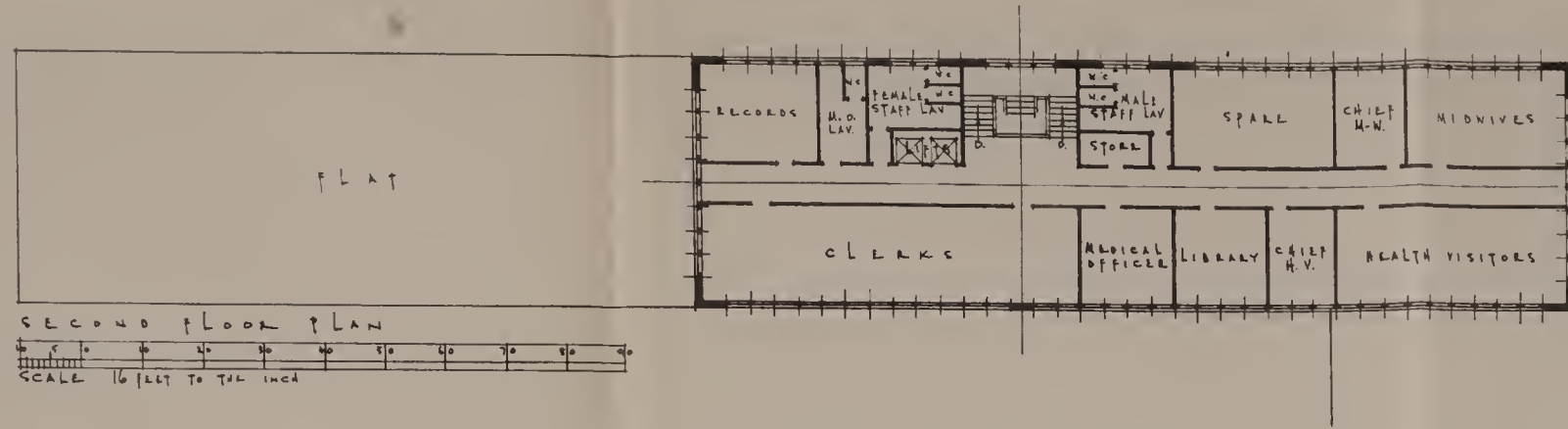
HEALTH CENTRE

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

G. NOEL HILL, FR.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.
CITY ARCHITECT, SEPT 1945



CITY OF MANCHESTER, PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE



HEALTH CENTRE. SECOND FLOOR & BLOCK PLAN

G. NOEL HILL, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.,
CITY ARCHITECT. SEPT. 1945.

on the agreed views of both officers for the consideration of the Committee. The City Architect's description of the proposed type of building is as follows :—

“ Site.

The plan has been prepared without reference to any specified site, these having not yet been selected, but can be readily adapted to any reasonable level site having a frontage of approximately 110 yards, and an area of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, preferably with a south or south-easterly aspect. If a comprehensive medical centre is attached to the health centre a further $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres will be required, making approximately 5 acres in all.

Layout and Design.

The layout and design of the building are in conformity with modern progressive practice, uniting the various medical and surgical functions under one roof whilst at the same time keeping each strictly separate.

The main entrance hall, which is spacious, lofty, and well-lighted, is entered from the main access road through a forecourt arranged as a play-space for the children attending the centre. Corridors radiate from this entrance to all departments on the ground floor, and lifts are provided to serve the two upper floors. The scheme provides accommodation for the following medical and surgical units.

Ground Floor.

On the main south front a Maternity and Child Welfare Section, embodying ante and post-natal clinics, Milk Sales and Dispensary.

Three wings branch out from this main front, one to the south accommodates a day nursery for approximately 40 children, one at the east and running north accommodates the School Medical Services, whilst a centre wing, also running north, accommodates a Venereal Diseases clinic, an isolation unit for the temporary isolation of persons found to be suffering from infectious diseases, an accident treatment unit, where minor household and street accidents would be dealt with; garage accommodation is also provided for one ambulance and staff cars. A lecture room is arranged on the east front to accommodate approximately 100 persons, and a caretaker's bungalow is sited in the court yard at the rear of the main building.

Each of the wings previously referred to has its own separate entrance, with easy access corridors to the remaining wings.

First Floor.

Provision is made on the first floor for the following :—

Dental Unit.

X-Ray Unit.

Skin Department.

Orthopædic Section.

Massage and Light Treatment.

Pathological Laboratory.

Staff Dining and Rest Room, together with a kitchen conveniently planned for supplying food to the day nursery and all dining rooms.

Second Floor.

The second floor is arranged to accommodate the Senior Medical Officer, Medical Records, Clerical Staff, Health Visitors, District Midwives, and a Medical Library.

General.

Ample sanitary accommodation for staff and patients is available on each floor, and the general construction of the building will allow of a considerable amount of elasticity for the re-arrangement of internal partition walls as changing conditions so demand.

With a view to facilitating the work of the various Health Services, it is suggested that, wherever practicable, an additional site, alongside the proposed health centres, should be reserved to accommodate the comprehensive general medical services of the City."

No attempt has been made to plan a subsidiary health centre because it is felt (a) that 15 main health centres should be constructed first, and (b) that the design of a subsidiary health centre should depend on policy on a comprehensive service not yet indicated. Day nursery provision has been included, although it is not yet clear what the demand is likely to be after the war. If 15 day nurseries were considered at a later stage to be too many, this provision could be eliminated from the plans of some of the 15. On the other hand, if 15 were considered to be insufficient, more provision could be made by adding day nurseries to some of the 60 projected subsidiary health centres. It is not possible to indicate suggested sites for health centres because the siting will depend on the land available under the Town Planning Scheme, which is in course of preparation.

The Medical Officer of Health wishes to make it clear that proposals in this report with regard to the school medical service are in the nature of suggestions only and are not recommendations. This service is the responsibility of the Education Committee and their officers, and reference to the school medical service has only been made because it is considered that a complete health centre should include both school medical service and maternity and child welfare services facilities. It is hoped that the present proposals may be regarded by the Public Health and Education Committees as a basis of discussion in relation to the principle of co-operation with regard to health centres, and if the principle were agreed, with a view to agreement on details of plans and designs which should be considered by both Committees and their officers.

It should be pointed out that, important as these health centres are, the places where people spend most of their time, viz., in their homes, require highest priority and, therefore, the building of health centres will necessarily give place to the building of new houses. Subject to that, however, it is suggested that the building of health centres should have a high priority as soon as possible after the end of the war. There is, of course, no possibility whatever of obtaining new buildings for health centres during the war.

The Medical Officer of Health trusts that the Committee will regard these proposals, plans, and drawings as provisional only, to be amended as may be thought fit now, and revised from time to time in the light of future events and of experience. He hopes that the volume of constructive criticism and suggestions will be such that the consequential amendments will ensure that the final design will reach the highest possible standard.

The Committee will no doubt wish, if this report is approved, to send the report to the Education, Town Planning and Buildings, and Post-War Reconstruction Committees for information and consideration.

C. METCALFE BROWN,

Medical Officer of Health.